

# **Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report 2014**

**Commissioned by:  
Agnesian HealthCare  
Fond du Lac Area United Way  
Fond du Lac County Health Department  
Fond du Lac Family YMCA  
Fond du Lac School District**

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## Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Fond du Lac County with information for an assessment of the health status of residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Agnesian HealthCare, Fond du Lac Area United Way, Fond du Lac County Health Department, Fond du Lac Family YMCA and Fond du Lac School District.

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## Methodology

### Data Collection

Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 400 telephone interviews were completed between August 20 and September 13, 2014.

### Weighting of Data

For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area.

### Margin of Error

With a sample size of 400, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than  $\pm 5$  percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 and older with telephones in the county. This margin of error provides us with confidence in the data; 95 times out of 100, the true value will likely be somewhere between the lower and upper bound. The margin of error for smaller subgroups will be larger than  $\pm 5$  percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 79,466 adult residents in the county. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 800 adults. So, when 12% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 9,600 residents  $\pm 4,000$  individuals. Therefore, from 5,600 to 13,600 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ , events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 41,202 occupied housing units in Fond du Lac County. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 400 households.

### **Statistical Significance**

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had high blood pressure in 2005 (25%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2014 (31%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference, it is within the margin of error of the survey.

### **Data Interpretation**

Data that has been found “statistically significant” and “not statistically significant” are both important for stakeholders to better understand county residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data cannot be broken down for race and ethnicity because there are too few cases in the sample. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as Wisconsin and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

### **Definitions**

Certain variables were recoded for better analysis and are listed below.

**Marital status:** Married respondents were classified as those who reported married and those who reported a member of an unmarried couple. All others were classified as not married.

**Household income:** It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of \$10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau’s bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In all study years, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than \$40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was \$40,001 to \$60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least \$60,001.

The 2009 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight status was calculated using the Center for Disease Control’s Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category “overweight” includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette at least some days in the past 30 days.

The Centers for Disease Control defines heavy drinking as more than two drinks per day in a month for males (i.e. 61 or more drinks total) or more than one drink per day in a month for females (i.e. 31 or more drinks total).

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2014, the Fond du Lac County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2005 and 2008, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

## Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the county.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2014<sup>①</sup>

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	49%
Female	52
Age	
18 to 34	28%
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	20
55 to 64	17
65 and Older	19
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	41%
Some Post High School	30
College Graduate	29
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33
Not Sure/No Answer	11
Married	60%

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

## Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Fond du Lac County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

<b>Overall Health</b>				<b>Vaccinations (65 and Older)</b>			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
Excellent	18%	15%	17%	Flu Vaccination (past year)	56%	49%	71%
Very Good	37%	48%	37%	Pneumonia (ever)	70%	66%	72%
Fair or Poor	16%	13%	12%				
				<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Flu Vaccination (past year)	55%	63%	
<i>Fair or Poor</i>		15%	17%	Pneumonia (ever)	73%	70%	
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>				<b>Health Conditions in Past 3 Years</b>			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
Not Covered				High Blood Pressure	25%	29%	31%
Personally (currently)	4%	7%	4%	High Blood Cholesterol	27%	21%	26%
Personally (past 12 months)		14%	8%	Mental Health Condition		11%	17%
Household Member (past 12 months)	16%	14%	8%	Heart Disease/Condition	6%	8%	11%
				Asthma (Current)	8%	9%	10%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Diabetes	6%	7%	7%
<i>Personally Not Covered (currently)</i>		12%	17%				
<b>Did Not Receive Care Needed</b>				<b>Condition Controlled Through Meds, Exercise, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes</b>			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	High Blood Pressure (n=124)			94%
Unmet Care Overall (past 12 months)	8%	12%	18%	High Blood Cholesterol (n=103)			92%
Dental Care			13%	Mental Health Condition (n=66)			100%
Medical Care			6%	Heart Disease/Condition (n=42)			86%
Mental Health Care			3%	Asthma (Current) (n=38)			100%
				Diabetes (n=29)			93%
<b>Routine Procedures</b>				<b>Health Information and Services</b>			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	85%	84%	85%	Primary Source of Health Information			
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	70%	80%	76%	Doctor			48%
Dental Checkup (past year)	71%	68%	69%	Internet			24%
Eye Exam (past year)	47%	52%	51%	Myself/Family Member in Field			8%
				Primary Health Services			
<i>Other Research:</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Doctor/nurse practitioner's office	81%	72%	71%
<i>Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)</i>		77%	76%	Public health clinic/com. health center	9%	6%	4%
<i>Dental Checkup (past year; 2010)</i>		75%	70%	Urgent care center	5%	12%	15%
<b>Physical Health</b>				Hospital emergency room	1%	2%	2%
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Hospital outpatient	2%	2%	1%
Physical Activity/Week				No usual place	1%	6%	6%
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	46%	41%	Advance Care Plan	37%	36%	45%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		26%	33%				
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		52%	55%	<b>Mobility in Past Year (60 and Older)</b>			
Overweight	62%	62%	69%	Fond du Lac County			<u>2014</u>
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	68%	60%	61%	Fallen and Injured Self at Home			14%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	27%	26%	32%				
Changed Purchase or Use of Food After				<b>Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)</b>			
Reading Label (past two weeks)			42%	Fond du Lac County		<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
				Blood Stool Test (within past year)			12%
<i>Other Research:</i>		<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)		17%	<1%
<i>Overweight (2013)</i>		67%	64%	Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)		57%	69%
<i>Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)</i>		53%	51%	Screening in Recommended Time Frame		61%	72%



<b>Women's Health</b>				<b>Alcohol Use in Past Month</b>			
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	68%	86%	85%	Heavy Drinker	6%	10%	9%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	52%	73%	77%	Binge Drinker	22%	27%	42%
Cervical Cancer Screening				Driver/Passenger When Driver			
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 years)	87%	90%	87%	Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	4%	3%	4%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 years)			63%	Household Problem Associated with Alcohol	3%	2%	5%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame							
(18-29: Pap every 3 years; 30 to 65: Pap and				<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
HPV every 5 years or Pap only every 3 years)			94%	<i>Heavy Drinker</i>	8%	6%	
				<i>Binge Drinker</i>	23%	17%	
<i>Other Research:</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>					
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>	80%	78%		<b>Mental Health Status</b>			
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>	85%	81%		Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
				Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed			
<b>Tobacco Cigarette Use</b>				Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	6%	4%	3%
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life			
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	20%	27%	20%	Seldom/Never	6%	4%	4%
Of Current Smokers...				Considered Suicide (past year)	5%	5%	3%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past				People are Caring and Sympathetic to Persons			
Year Because Trying to Quit	46%	45%	62%	With Mental Illness (strongly/slightly agree)			65%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year							
And Advised to Quit Smoking	77%	63%	62%	<b>Safety</b>			
				Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
<i>Other Research:</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		Always/Nearly Always Wear Seat Belt	86%	88%	93%
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>	19%	19%		Respondents Who Bike, Skateboard, Roller			
<i>Tried to Quit (2005)</i>	49%	56%		Skate or Ride a Scooter...			
				Always/Nearly Always Wear Helmet	24%	23%	33%
<b>Exposure to Smoke</b>							
Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>		<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
Smoking Policy at Home				<i>Always/Nearly Always Wear Seat Belt</i>	92%	94%	
Not allowed anywhere	74%	83%					
Allowed in some places/at some times	14%	8%		<b>Firearms (All Households)</b>			
Allowed anywhere	3%	1%		Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
No rules inside home	9%	8%		Firearm in Household	49%	44%	46%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand				Loaded Firearm in Household	2%	3%	5%
Smoke in Past Seven Days	41%	18%		Loaded Firearm also Unlocked	2%	2%	2%
<b>Other Tobacco Products in Past Month</b>				<b>Personal Safety in Past Year</b>			
Fond du Lac County		<u>2014</u>		Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>
Smokeless Tobacco		9%		Afraid for Their Safety	5%	5%	6%
Electronic Cigarettes		7%		Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	2%	2%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars		6%		At Least One of the Safety Issues	8%	7%	7%
				Neighborhood Made Respondent Feel Unsafe			16%
<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>	<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>					
<i>Smokeless Tobacco</i>	4%	4%		<b>Community Health Issues</b>			
				Fond du Lac County			<u>2014</u>
<b>Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse in Past Year</b>				Illegal Drug Use/Abuse			66%
Fond du Lac County	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>		Obesity			41%
Yes	3%	2%		Alcohol Abuse			38%
				Chronic Diseases			32%
<b>Detectors in Household</b>				Mental Health			24%
Fond du Lac County	<u>2005</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	Violence			14%
Working Smoke Detector and Carbon				Teen Pregnancy			12%
Monoxide Detector	49%	60%	77%	Medical Care Access			11%
Neither Detectors	1%	3%	2%	Infectious Diseases			9%
				Dental Care Access			9%

## Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2014, 54% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 12% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

2014, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. *From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2014, 13% of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income level were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they did not receive the medical care needed while 3% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed. Overall, 18% of respondents reported they did not receive the health care needed in the past 12 months. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report not receiving the health care needed. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting unmet health care in the past 12 months, possibly the result of separating the three types of care into individual questions.*

In 2014, 48% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information or clarification while 24% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information/clarification. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their doctor for health information or clarification. Respondents with some post high school education or who were married were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source of information. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2014, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 51% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the*

*overall percent of respondents reporting a routine medical checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2014, 45% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months, possibly the result of a limited supply in the early part of the 2004/2005 flu season. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

In 2014, 14% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.

### **Health Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2014, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (31% and 26%, respectively). Respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, married, overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Seventeen percent of respondents reported mental health condition in the past three years. Respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health condition. Eleven percent reported heart disease/condition; respondents who were male, 65 and older, overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were male, 65 and older, overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition.*

In 2014, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days while 3% felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Respondents who were male or with a mental health condition were more likely to report seldom or never. Sixty-five percent of respondents agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who did not have a mental health condition were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

### **Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings**

In 2014, 41% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 33% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 55% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three*

*times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2014, 61% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 32% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-two percent of respondents reported in the last two weeks their decision to buy or use a food product was changed because they read the nutritional label. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or not overweight were more likely to have changed their decision to purchase or use a food product after reading the label. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2014, 85% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2014, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Less than one percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy in the past 10 years or in the overall percent who reported at least one of the colorectal cancer screenings in the recommended time frame.*

In 2014, 93% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, 65 and older or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 33% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents who were female, 45 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always wore a seat belt. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always wore a helmet.*

In 2014, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 62% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-two percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2014, 83% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eighteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2014, 9% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 7% reported they used electronic cigarettes. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, or unmarried were more likely to use smokeless tobacco or electronic cigarettes. Six percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars; male respondents were more likely to report this.

In 2014, 67% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 9% were heavy drinkers while 42% were binge drinkers. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have been a heavy drinker while respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year there was a household problem associated with drinking alcohol; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking, they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink or a household problem associated with alcohol.*

In 2014, 2% of respondents reported in the past 12 months they took prescription medication like OxyContin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused. *From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication.*

In 2014, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 78% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Seventy-seven percent of households had both detectors. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both detectors. *From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.*

In 2014, 46% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 5% had a loaded firearm; married respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked. *From 2005 to 2014 there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.*

In 2014, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations. Sixteen percent reported in the past year something has occurred in their neighborhood that has made them feel unsafe; respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. *From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

## County Health Issues Key Findings

In 2014, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of ten listed. The most often cited were illegal drug use/abuse (66%), obesity (41%) and alcohol abuse (38%). Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report illegal drug use/abuse while respondents with a college education were more likely to report obesity as a top issue. Male respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse. Thirty-two percent reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent reported mental health/depression as a top issue. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression. Fourteen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report violence. Twelve percent reported teen pregnancy as a top issue. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. Eleven percent of respondents reported access to medical care as a top issue; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported infectious diseases as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported access to dental care as a top concern.

## Key Findings

### Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 54% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 12% reported fair or poor. Respondents 65 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who were physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

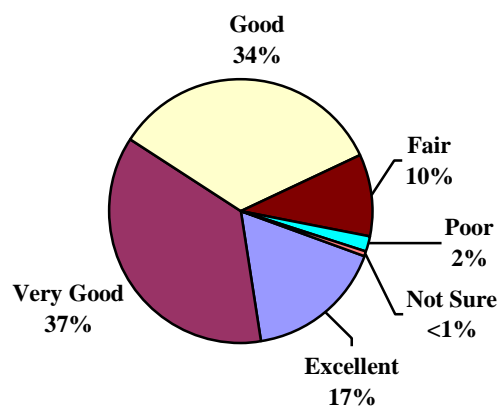
*From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

*In 2013, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-two percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2014 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (17%) or very good (37%). A total of 12% reported their health was fair or poor.

**Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2014**



- Twenty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported their health was fair or poor compared to 6% of those 35 to 44 years old or 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 12% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent income bracket.
- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (54%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (9%) or respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (7%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported fair or poor health.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2008, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2014, education was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting fair or poor health.
- In 2008 and 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.
- In 2005, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2008 and 2014, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.



Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	16%	13%	12%
Gender			
Male	15	9	12
Female	17	15	11
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 34	5	8	4
35 to 44	6	14	6
45 to 54	21	9	11
55 to 64	23	20	17
65 and Older	27	17	25
Education <sup>1,2</sup>			
High School or Less	21	15	14
Some Post High School	17	15	13
College Graduate	5	5	8
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	18	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	12	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	13	5	2
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	12	10	12
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	22	15	12
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	12	9	7
Overweight	19	15	14
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>			
Inactive	--	36	54
Insufficient	--	10	7
Recommended	--	9	9
Smoking Status <sup>1</sup>			
Nonsmoker	14	12	12
Smoker <sup>a</sup>	23	15	10

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②Physical activity was defined differently 2005.

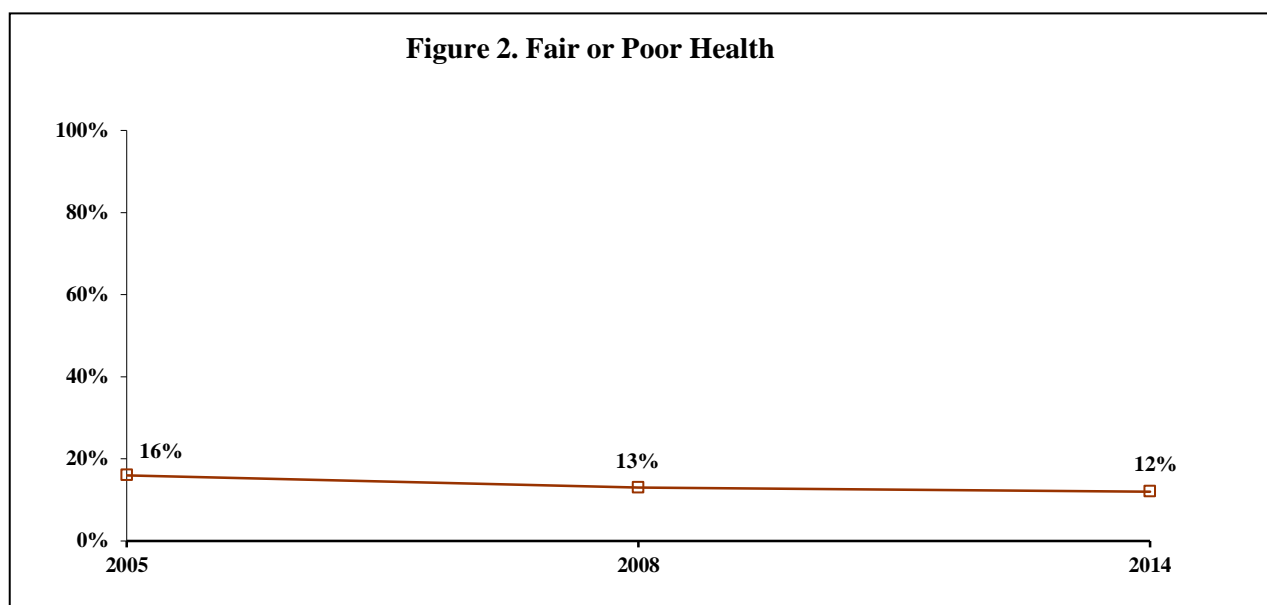
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



### Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 3 – 5)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

*From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

#### Personally Not Covered Currently

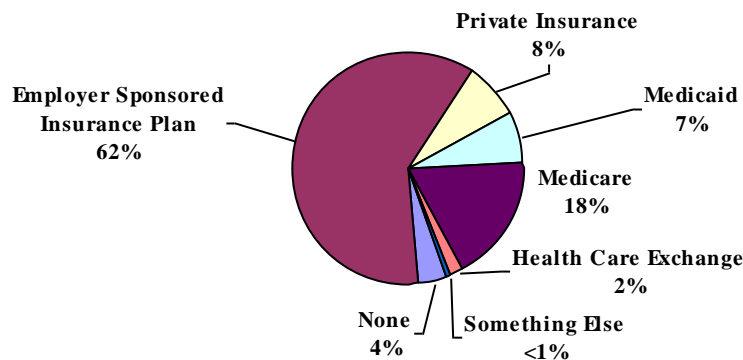
*The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)*

*In 2013, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fourteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty-two percent reported they were covered by an employer sponsored insurance plan. Eight percent reported private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent/company. Seven percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 18% reported Medicare. Two percent bought insurance through the health care exchange.

**Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2014**



- Female respondents were more likely to report no current personal health care coverage compared to male respondents (7% and 0%, respectively).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no current personal health care coverage (13%) compared to respondents 35 and older (0%).
- Seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported no current personal health care coverage compared to 2% of those with some post high school education or 0% of respondents with a college education.
- Six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health care coverage compared to 0% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2005 and 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no personal health care coverage.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2005, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting no health care coverage.

- In 2008 and 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2005, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting no health care coverage.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health care coverage. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting no health care coverage.
- In 2005 and 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage. In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL			
All Respondents	4%	7%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old	5	9	4
Gender <sup>3</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	5	9	0
Female	4	6	7
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	4	16	13
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	9	6	0
45 to 54	4	3	0
55 to 64	4	4	0
65 and Older	1	0	0
Education <sup>2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	4	12	7
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	7	6	2
College Graduate	1	<1	0
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	15	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	6	0	0
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	2	0
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>			
Married	2	<1	3
Not Married	7	15	3

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2014 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- Female respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (10%) compared to male respondents (4%).
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (18%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (3%) or respondents 65 and older (0%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no coverage.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting no coverage.
- In 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting no coverage.
- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	14%	8%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	13	4
Female	15	10
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34	28	18
35 to 44	9	6
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	15	4
55 to 64	9	3
65 and Older	3	0
Education <sup>1</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	19	9
Some Post High School	11	9
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	10	3
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	24	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	4
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>		
Married	6	5
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	24	10

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

## Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

### 2014 Findings

- Eight percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of someone in their household not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in the household was not covered in the past year.

- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. In 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting someone in the household was not covered in the past year.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	16%	14%	8%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	21	23	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	3	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	3	4
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	13	6	7
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	19	22	10

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

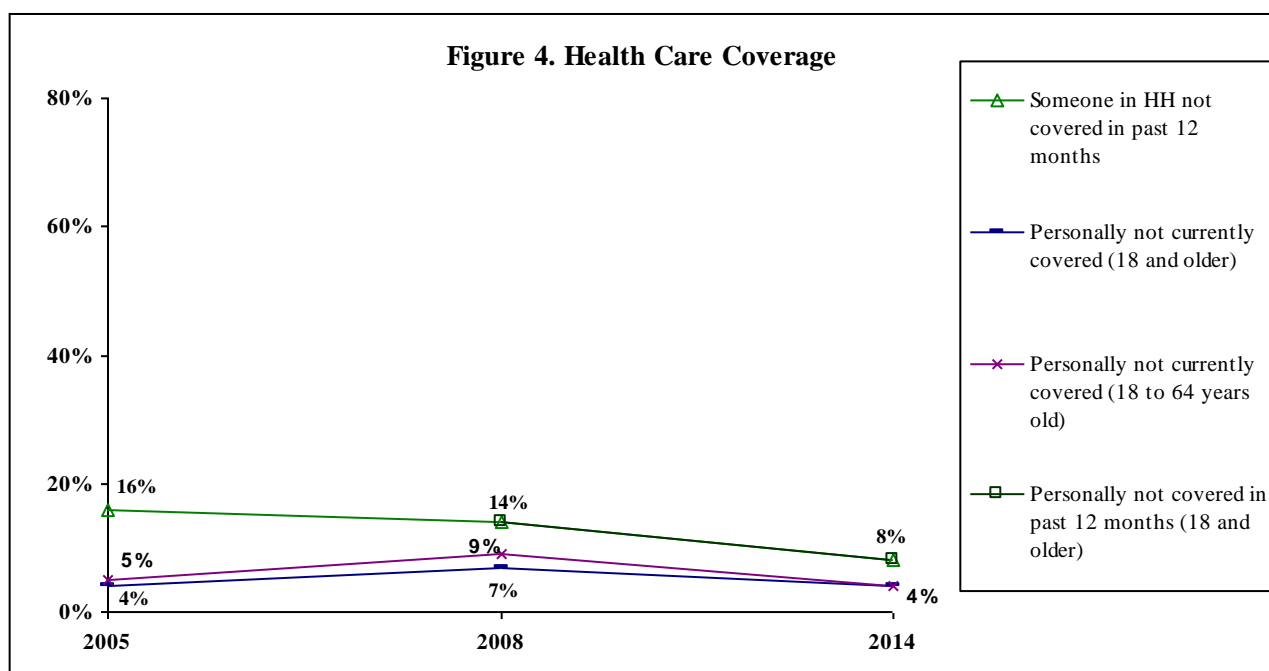
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Health Care Coverage Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2008 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2014, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



## Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 7)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 13% of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income level were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they did not receive the medical care needed while 3% reported they did not receive the mental health care needed. Overall, 18% of respondents reported they did not receive the health care needed in the past 12 months. Respondents 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report not receiving the health care needed.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting unmet health care in the past 12 months, possibly the result of separating the three types of care into individual questions.*

### Unmet Dental Care

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 5%. (Objective AHS-6.3)*

#### 2014 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 6% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in top 40 percent household income bracket.
  - Of the 50 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 58% reported they could not afford to pay while 50% reported they were not insured. Twenty percent reported co-payments were too high.

### Unmet Medical Care

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-6.2)*

#### 2014 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of not receiving the medical care needed.
  - Of the 24 respondents who reported not receiving medical care needed, 48% reported poor medical care was the reason while 23% reported they were uninsured. Eleven percent reported they could not afford to pay for the care and 10% reported insurance did not cover it.



## Unmet Mental Health Care

### 2014 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they did not receive the mental health care needed.
  - Of the 13 respondents who reported not receiving mental health care needed, 6 respondents reported insurance did not cover it while 3 respondents each reported they were unable to get an appointment or they were uninsured.

Table 6. Type of Unmet Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2014<sup>①</sup>

	Dental Care	Medical Care	Mental Health Care <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	13%	6%	3%
Gender			
Male	10	5	--
Female	14	7	--
Age			
18 to 34	25 <sup>1</sup>	8	--
35 to 44	8 <sup>1</sup>	3	--
45 to 54	9 <sup>1</sup>	8	--
55 to 64	6 <sup>1</sup>	5	--
65 and Older	8 <sup>1</sup>	5	--
Education			
High School or Less	13	7	--
Some Post High School	17	6	--
College Graduate	7	5	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20 <sup>1</sup>	9	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10 <sup>1</sup>	9	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4 <sup>1</sup>	4	--
Marital Status			
Married	11	7	--
Not Married	14	4	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

## Unmet Care Overall

### 2014 Findings

- Overall, 18% of respondents reported there was a time in the last 12 months they did not receive medical, dental or mental health care needed.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they did not receive care needed compared to 12% of those 35 to 44 years old or 9% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the care needed (24%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent household bracket (16%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (10%).

### Year Comparisons

*In 2005 and 2008, respondents were asked whether they received the medical, dental or mental health care needed in the past 12 months in one question. In 2014, respondents were asked this in three separate questions.*

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting in the last 12 months they did not receive care needed, possibly the result of question wording changes.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase across gender reporting they did not receive care needed.
- In 2008, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive care needed. In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the care needed, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they did not receive care needed in the past 12 months. In 2005 and 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting they did not receive care needed.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the last 12 months they did not receive care needed. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting they did not receive care needed.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they did not receive care needed.

Table 7. Unmet Care Overall in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	8%	12%	18%
Gender			
Male <sup>a</sup>	5	9	14
Female <sup>a</sup>	10	15	21
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	12	15	29
35 to 44	6	13	12
45 to 54	10	22	17
55 to 64	4	7	9
65 and Older	5	3	13
Education <sup>2</sup>			
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	10	16	20
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	8	16	20
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	3	3	12
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	12	17	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	1	12	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	10	10
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	6	9	17
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	9	16	18

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2005 and 2008, written as one question. In 2014, medical, dental and mental health care was broken down into three separate questions.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

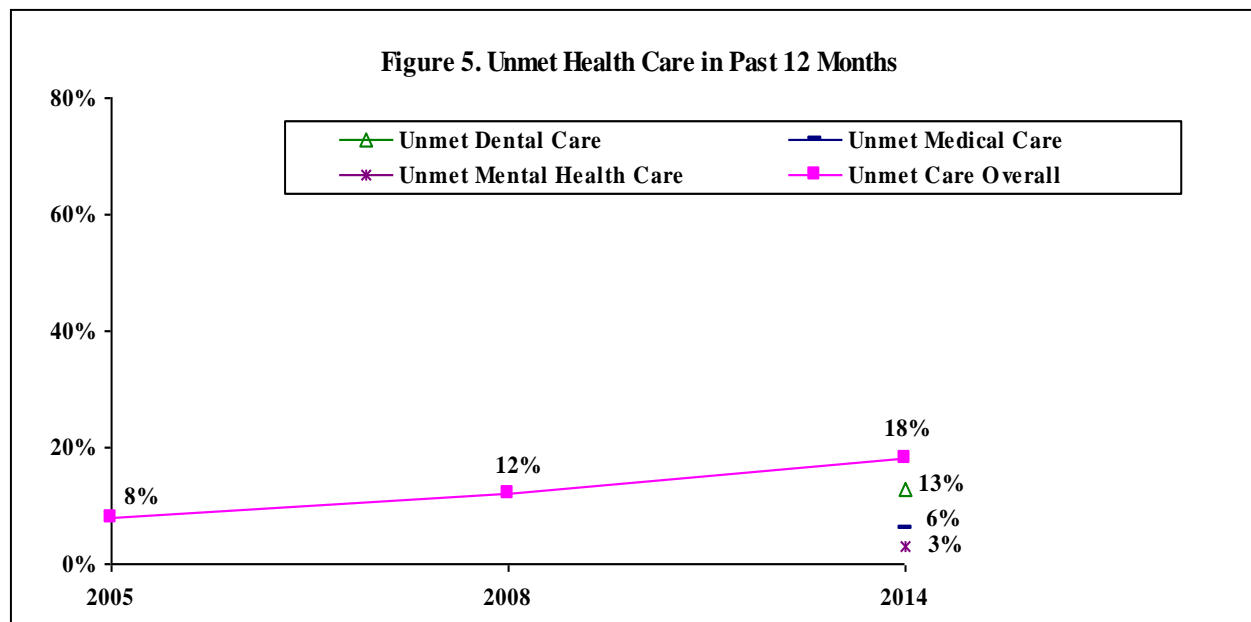
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Health Care Needed Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting an unmet health care need in the past 12 months.



## Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 8 - 10)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 48% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information or clarification while 24% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information/clarification. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their doctor for health information or clarification. Respondents with some post high school education or who were married were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source of information. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report this. Forty-five percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

## **Source for Health Information**

### 2014 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information or clarification while 24% reported they go to the Internet. Eight percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information.

## **Doctor as Source for Health Information**

### 2014 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information or clarification.
- Fifty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a doctor as their source of health information/clarification compared to 43% of those with a college education or 41% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Fifty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a doctor as their source of health information/clarification compared to 53% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 37% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

## **Internet as Source for Health Information**

### 2014 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information or clarification.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents with some post high school education reported the Internet compared to 27% of those with a college education or 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information or clarification (30%) compared to unmarried respondents (15%).

## **Myself/Family in Field as Source for Health Information**

### 2014 Findings

- Eight percent reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source when looking for health information or clarification.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information/clarification (16%) compared to those with some post high school education (10%) or respondents with a high school education or less (1%).
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source for health information/clarification compared to 10% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 8. Source for Health Information by Demographic Variables for 2014<sup>①</sup>

	Doctor	Internet	Myself/Family in Field
TOTAL	48%	24%	8%
Gender			
Male	46	26	8
Female	49	22	8
Age			
18 to 34	42	25	8
35 to 44	47	29	11
45 to 54	57	28	7
55 to 64	38	25	9
65 and Older	55	14	6
Education			
High School or Less	56 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup>
Some Post High School	41 <sup>1</sup>	33 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>
College Graduate	43 <sup>1</sup>	27 <sup>1</sup>	16 <sup>1</sup>
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57 <sup>1</sup>	20	4 <sup>1</sup>
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	53 <sup>1</sup>	21	10 <sup>1</sup>
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37 <sup>1</sup>	30	14 <sup>1</sup>
Marital Status			
Married	46	30 <sup>1</sup>	9
Not Married	49	15 <sup>1</sup>	7

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

## Primary Health Care Services

### 2014 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Fifteen percent reported urgent care center while 4% reported public health clinic/community health center. Six percent reported no usual place.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (78%) compared to male respondents (64%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (87%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (69%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (54%).
- Eighty-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 66% of those with a high school education or less or 64% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 66% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

- Seventy-seven percent of married respondents reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 63% of unmarried respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008 and 2014, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2005, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2005, respondents with a high school education or less or a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2008, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2005 and 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2005 and 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 9. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	81%	72%	71%
Gender <sup>2,3</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	77	64	64
Female	84	79	78
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	72	63	54
35 to 44	77	64	75
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	83	75	69
55 to 64	83	87	83
65 and Older	89	83	87
Education <sup>1,3</sup>			
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	85	70	66
Some Post High School	72	75	64
College Graduate	86	71	86
Household Income <sup>3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	79	70	66
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	84	80	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	80	66	84
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>			
Married	84	72	77
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	76	71	63

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Advance Care Plan

### 2014 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 31% of those 45 to 54 years old or 28% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.
- In 2005, female respondents were more likely to report an advance care plan. In 2008 and 2014, gender was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.



- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report an advance care plan. In 2005 and 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an advance care plan.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 10. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	37%	36%	45%
Gender <sup>1</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	31	36	46
Female	42	36	44
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	11	13	28
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	26	37	43
45 to 54	28	28	31
55 to 64	48	42	55
65 and Older	71	73	78
Education <sup>2</sup>			
High School or Less	39	22	39
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	34	47	48
College Graduate	39	47	50
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44	31	40
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	31	23	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	33	41	47
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	34	42	44
Not Married	41	28	46

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

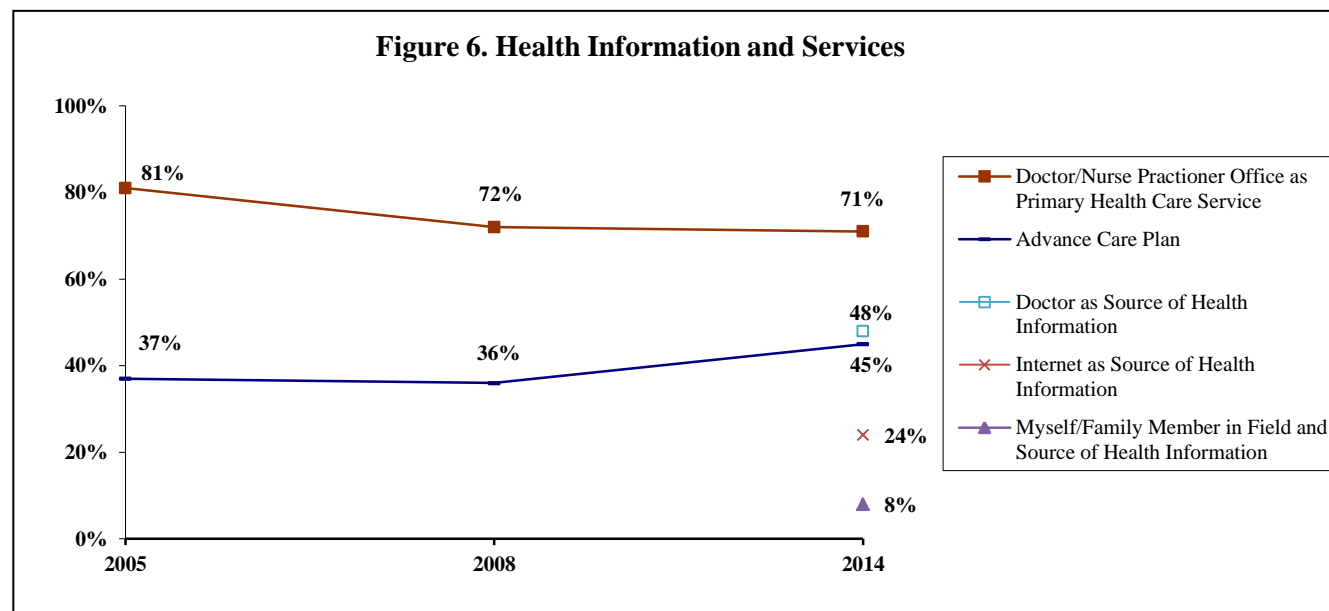
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Health Information and Services Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.



## Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 11 - 14)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 85% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 76% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 51% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, with a high school education or less, with a college education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the to 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents 65 and older, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine medical checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.*

## **Routine Checkup**

*In 2013, 83% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past two years they had a routine checkup. Nationally, 81% reported past two years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (90%) compared to male respondents (79%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 55 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 88% of those 35 to 44 years old or 81% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 88% of those with a college education reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 77% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Eighty-nine percent of unmarried respondents reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 82% of married respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2005, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2014, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2008, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2008, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2008 and 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2005 and 2008, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 11. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	85%	84%	85%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male	81	79	79
Female	88	88	90
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 34	88	79	81
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	73	82	88
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	83	88	69
55 to 64	85	84	95
65 and Older	94	87	95
Education <sup>1,3</sup>			
High School or Less	89	85	88
Some Post High School	77	81	77
College Graduate	88	85	88
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	90	83	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	73	80	89
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	85	86
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>			
Married	82	82	82
Not Married	89	86	89

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Cholesterol Test

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years is 82%. (Objective HDS-6)*

*In 2013, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Seventy-six percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Three percent reported five or more years ago while 16% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 78% of those 45 to 54 years old or 55% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 80% of those in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 67% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eighty percent of married respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of unmarried respondents.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005 and 2014, gender was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2008 and 2014, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2008 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2005, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 12. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	70%	80%	76%
Gender <sup>2</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	68	76	79
Female	71	84	74
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	30	56	55
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	68	90	82
45 to 54	75	85	78
55 to 64	91	98	92
65 and Older	90	91	87
Education			
High School or Less	68	76	73
Some Post High School	69	83	75
College Graduate	75	83	83
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	78	73	67
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	89	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	72	89	81
Marital Status <sup>2,3</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	71	86	80
Not Married	68	73	71

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Dental Checkup

*Counseling patients to visit a dental care provider on a regular basis as well as floss, use fluoride properly, et cetera is recommended.<sup>1</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for an oral health care system visit in the past 12 months is 49%.  
(Objective OH-7)*

*In 2012, 72% of Wisconsin respondents and 67% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 18% had a visit in the past one to two years.

<sup>1</sup> “Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. Page 711.

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reported a dental visit in the past year compared to 55% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 66% of those with a high school education or less or 64% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 73% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 60% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (73% and 63%, respectively).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a dental checkup in the past year.
- In 2005, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2008, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting a dental checkup within the past year.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.
- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year.

Table 13. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	71%	68%	69%
Gender			
Male	70	67	72
Female	71	69	67
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	76	59	55
35 to 44	71	69	78
45 to 54	79	78	73
55 to 64	75	73	78
65 and Older	58	66	68
Education <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	68	57	66
Some Post High School	65	70	64
College Graduate	86	82	78
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57	59	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69	64	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket	85	78	77
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Married	77	72	73
Not Married	63	62	63

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Eye Exam

### 2014 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 29% reported one to two years ago.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (68%) compared to those 18 to 34 years old or respondents 55 to 64 years old (39% each).
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (62%) compared to those with some high school education (55%) or respondents with a high school education or less (40%).
- Sixty-five percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 51% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 48% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (57% and 41%, respectively).



## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2005, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2008, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting an eye exam in the past year.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2005, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 14. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	47%	52%	51%
Gender			
Male	46	51	49
Female	47	54	52
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 34	39	50	39
35 to 44	43	52	51
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	38	58	63
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	57	42	39
65 and Older	56	57	68
Education <sup>2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	46	43	40
Some Post High School	46	57	55
College Graduate	49	61	62
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	38	48	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	32	49	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56	53	51
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	47	51	57
Not Married	45	54	41

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

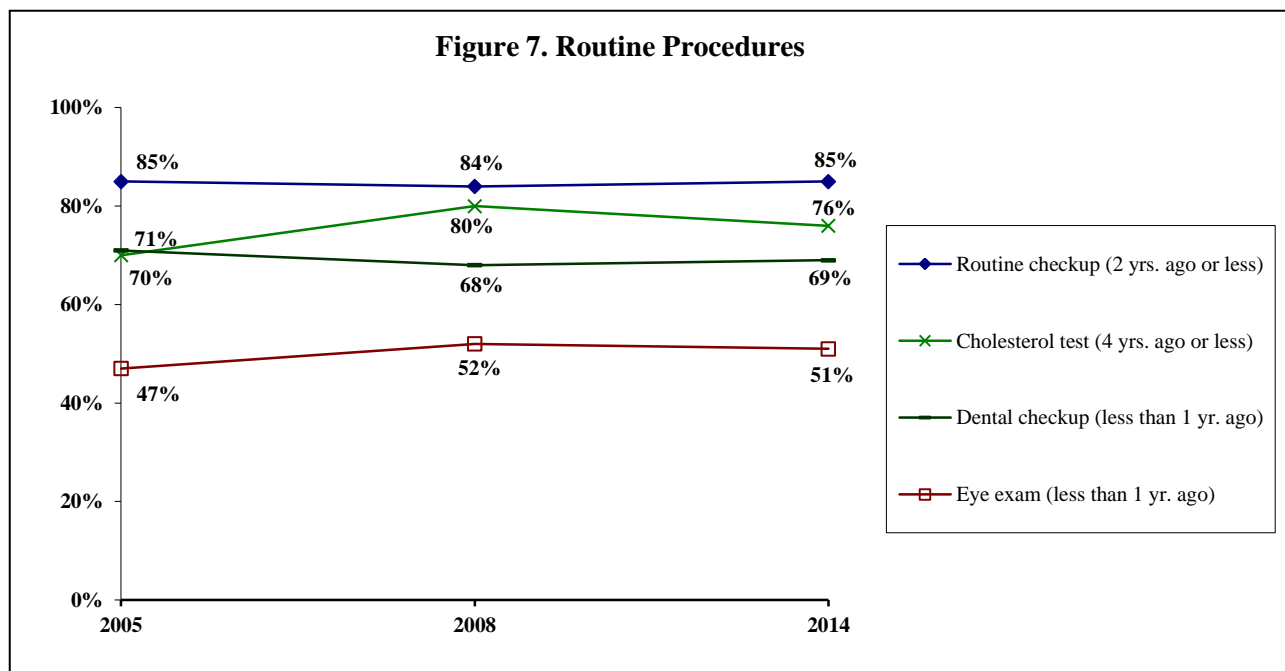
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Routine Procedures Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.



## Vaccinations (Figure 8; Table 15)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 45% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months, possibly the result of a limited supply in the early part of the 2004/2005 flu season. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

### Flu Vaccination

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)*

*In 2013, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 63% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Forty-five percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.
- Fifty-five percent of female respondents reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months compared to 34% of male respondents.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (71%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (42%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (27%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 49% of those in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a flu vaccination compared to 37% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

## Year Comparisons

*For a time in the 2004/2005 flu season there was a limited supply of flu vaccinations. During that period, it was only offered to persons in high-risk categories.*

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months, possibly the result of a limited supply in the 2004/2005 season.
- In 2005 and 2014, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across all age categories reporting a flu vaccination.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a flu vaccination.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2014, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2008 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 15. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	26%	28%	45%
Gender <sup>1,3</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	21	25	34
Female <sup>a</sup>	30	30	55
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	13	16	27
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	13	21	42
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	18	23	46
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	19	40	45
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	56	49	71
Education			
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	26	24	40
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	26	31	42
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	25	29	54
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	27	37
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	15	29	49
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	22	26	51
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	19	27	48
Not Married	36	28	40

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Pneumonia Vaccination

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons 65 and older ever having a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective IID-13.1)*

*In 2013, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

### Year Comparisons

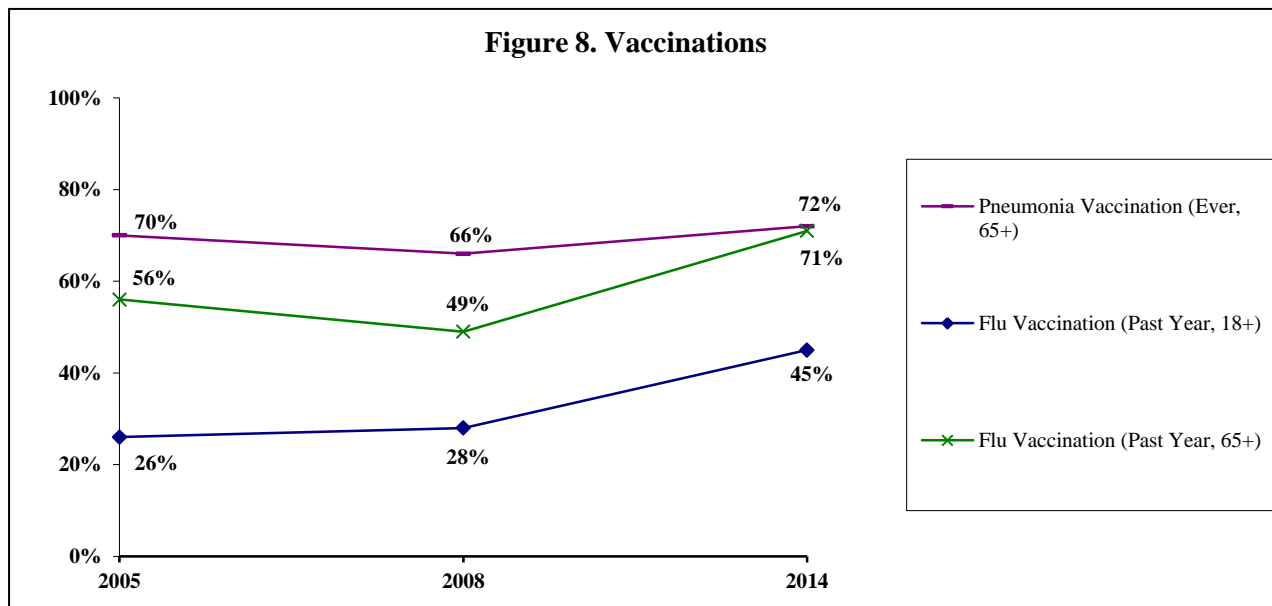
- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question each year.

## Vaccinations Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older as well as 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.



## Mobility

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 14% of respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.

### 2014 Findings

- Fourteen percent of 108 respondents 60 and older reported in the past 12 months they have fallen and injured themselves at home.

## Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 16 - 21)

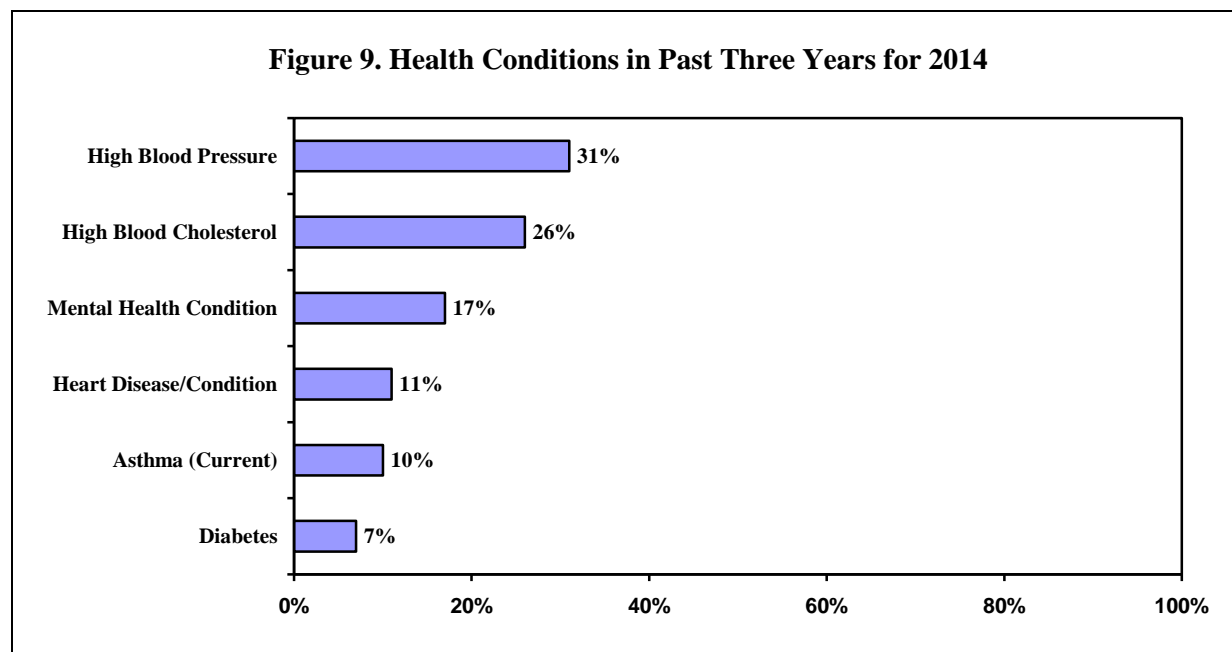
*Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.*

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol (31% and 26%, respectively). Respondents 65 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 55 and older, married, overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Seventeen percent of respondents reported mental health condition in the past three years. Respondents with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health condition. Eleven percent reported heart disease/condition; respondents who were male, 65 and older, overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report this. Seven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were male, 65 and older, overweight, physically inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Ten percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition.*

### 2014 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (31%) or high blood cholesterol (26%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.



## High Blood Pressure

### 2014 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (64%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (18%) or respondents 18 to 34 years old (14%).
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure compared to 32% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Thirty-nine percent of overweight respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 13% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Sixty-three percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure compared to 30% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 26% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Thirty-five percent of nonsmokers reported high blood pressure compared to 15% of current smokers.
  - Of the 124 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2005, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2008, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting high blood pressure.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase since 2005.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure, with a noted increase from 2005 to 2014.
- In 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2008, physical activity was not a significant variable.

- In 2005 and 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2008, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of nonsmokers reporting high blood pressure.

Table 16. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	25%	29%	31%
Gender			
Male <sup>a</sup>	22	27	32
Female	27	30	30
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	2	7	14
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	7	21	18
45 to 54	26	30	26
55 to 64	23	44	39
65 and Older	59	61	64
Education <sup>1,2</sup>			
High School or Less	32	33	36
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	19	31	31
College Graduate	18	19	24
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	40	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	12	19	39
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17	27	23
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	21	25	34
Not Married	30	33	26
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Not Overweight	16	16	13
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	28	35	39
Physical Activity <sup>3</sup>			
Inactive	--	43	63
Insufficient	--	30	30
Recommended	--	25	26
Smoking Status <sup>1,3</sup>			
Nonsmoker <sup>a</sup>	27	30	35
Smoker	15	25	15

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014



## High Blood Cholesterol

### 2014 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents 55 and older reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to 14% of those 35 to 44 years old or 4% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (33% and 16%, respectively).
- Thirty-four percent of overweight respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 8% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Forty-six percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 30% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 19% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Twenty-eight percent of nonsmokers reported high blood cholesterol compared to 16% of smokers.
  - Of the 103 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2014, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2005 and 2008, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2008 and 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

Table 17. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	27%	21%	26%
Gender			
Male	27	19	29
Female	27	24	23
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	1	0	4
35 to 44	20	18	14
45 to 54	34	27	25
55 to 64	35	36	48
65 and Older	44	43	48
Education			
High School or Less	30	20	28
Some Post High School	26	26	21
College Graduate	22	20	28
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	33	26	23
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	22	30
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31	17	24
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>			
Married	27	20	33
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	26	24	16
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	18	14	8
Overweight	31	26	34
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>			
Inactive	--	40	46
Insufficient <sup>b</sup>	--	20	30
Recommended	--	19	19
Smoking Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Nonsmoker	29	25	28
Smoker	17	11	16

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014; <sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

## Heart Disease/Condition

### 2014 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition compared to female respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 6% of those 45 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 18 to 44 years old.
- Fourteen percent of overweight respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 2% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Twenty-five percent of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 9% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 7% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
- Thirteen percent of nonsmokers reported heart disease/condition compared to 3% of smokers.
  - Of the 42 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 86% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition.
- In 2005, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years. In 2008 and 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2005.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, gender was not a significant variable.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting heart disease/condition.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting heart disease/condition.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2014, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 18. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	6%	8%	11%
Gender <sup>3</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	7	9	14
Female	5	6	7
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	0	0	3
35 to 44	2	1	3
45 to 54	8	11	6
55 to 64	9	11	17
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	10	21	27
Education			
High School or Less	8	7	12
Some Post High School	5	9	8
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	3	6	11
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	6	9	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	6	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	6	8
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	5	9	10
Not Married	7	5	11
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>			
Not Overweight	7	6	2
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	5	9	14
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>			
Inactive	--	23	25
Insufficient	--	5	7
Recommended	--	6	9
Smoking Status <sup>3</sup>			
Nonsmoker <sup>a</sup>	5	9	13
Smoker	7	5	3

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

## **Mental Health Condition**

### 2014 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition (25%) compared to those with a high school education or less (15%) or respondents with a college education (10%).
- Twenty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 19% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported a mental health condition compared to 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
  - Of the 66 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 100% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2008, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2014, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2008, education was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a mental health condition.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

Table 19. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	11%	17%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	7	13
Female	13	20
Age		
18 to 34	9	18
35 to 44	18	20
45 to 54	8	19
55 to 64	13	18
65 and Older	5	10
Education <sup>2</sup>		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	8	15
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	9	25
College Graduate	16	10
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	12	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	19
Marital Status		
Married	12	18
Not Married	9	15

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2008 to 2014

## Diabetes

### 2014 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Ten percent of male respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of female respondents.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Nine percent of overweight respondents reported diabetes compared to 2% of respondents who were not overweight.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents who were inactive reported diabetes compared to 6% of respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity.

- Nine percent of nonsmokers reported diabetes compared to 1% of smokers.
  - Of the 29 respondents who reported diabetes, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2005 and 2008, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting diabetes.
- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008 and 2014, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes.
- In 2008 and 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In 2005, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 20. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	6%	7%	7%
Gender <sup>3</sup>			
Male	8	7	10
Female	5	6	4
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	0	0	0
35 to 44	2	1	3
45 to 54	6	8	2
55 to 64	6	15	10
65 and Older	14	17	23
Education			
High School or Less	8	6	7
Some Post High School	7	10	6
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	1	5	9
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	7	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	7	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	1	5
Marital Status			
Married	8	7	8
Not Married	4	6	6
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Not Overweight	1	1	2
Overweight	9	11	9
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>			
Inactive	--	25	25
Insufficient	--	5	6
Recommended	--	4	6
Smoking Status <sup>2,3</sup>			
Nonsmoker	6	9	9
Smoker	6	<1	1

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014



## Current Asthma

*In 2013, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to male respondents (13% and 6%, respectively).
- Eighteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported current asthma compared to 5% of those 18 to 34 years old or 3% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
  - Of the 38 respondents who reported current asthma, 100% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2005 and 2008, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report current asthma, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 21. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	8%	9%	10%
Gender <sup>3</sup>			
Male	6	6	6
Female	10	12	13
Age <sup>3</sup>			
18 to 34	9	9	5
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	3	13	18
45 to 54	10	7	14
55 to 64	9	13	3
65 and Older	9	4	9
Education			
High School or Less	9	11	8
Some Post High School	7	9	13
College Graduate	7	6	9
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	15	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	10	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	1	11
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married	8	5	9
Not Married	8	13	10

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

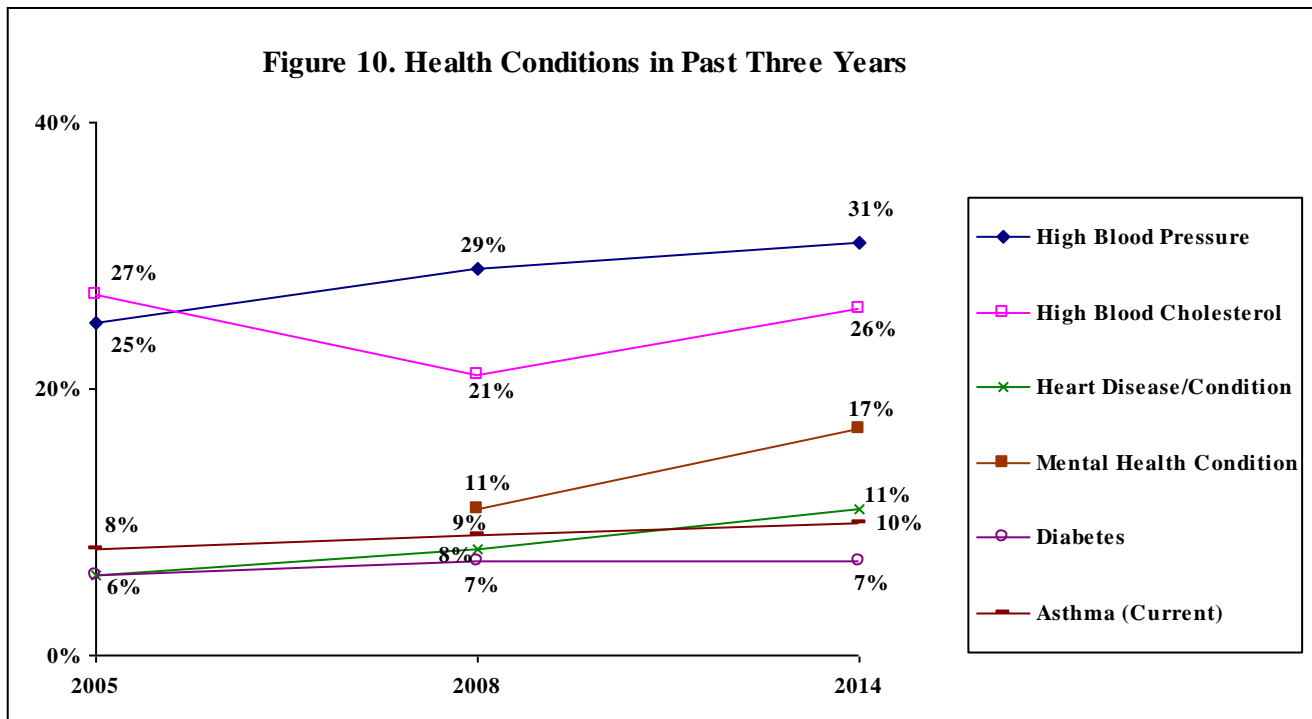
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Health Conditions Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition.



## Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 22 - 25)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 41% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 33% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 55% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be classified as overweight.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

## Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

*Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.*

*In 2005, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- Forty-one percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-nine percent did some moderate activity, while 8% did not do any moderate physical activity.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 51% of those 35 to 44 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 30% of respondents 45 to 54 years old.
- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 46% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity compared to 33% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity (49%) compared to overweight respondents (38%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2014, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2008 and 2014, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.
- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 22. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	28%	46%	41%
Gender			
Male <sup>a</sup>	29	51	45
Female <sup>a</sup>	26	42	38
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	26	54	52
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	23	39	51
45 to 54	32	53	30
55 to 64	21	43	33
65 and Older	30	36	37
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	28	46	36
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	19	48	42
College Graduate	40	44	47
Household Income <sup>3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	30	45	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	27	45	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket	33	50	33
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	26	45	39
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	30	48	44
Overweight Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Not Overweight <sup>a</sup>	35	54	49
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	24	41	38

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

*Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.*

*In 2009, 31% of Wisconsin respondents and 29% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Thirty-three percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Twenty-one percent did some vigorous physical activity while 45% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Sixty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 16% of those 45 to 54 years old or 14% of respondents 65 and older.
- Forty-six percent of respondents who were not overweight met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 27% of overweight respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2014, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity, with a noted increase since 2008. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 23. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	26%	33%
Gender <sup>1</sup>		
Male	34	35
Female <sup>a</sup>	18	31
Age <sup>1,2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	32	63
35 to 44	33	40
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	30	16
55 to 64	11	20
65 and Older	13	14
Education		
High School or Less	23	31
Some Post High School	24	33
College Graduate	32	35
Household Income <sup>1</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	21	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	14	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	34
Marital Status		
Married	26	31
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	26	36
Overweight Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Not Overweight	37	46
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	18	27

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤05 from 2008 to 2014

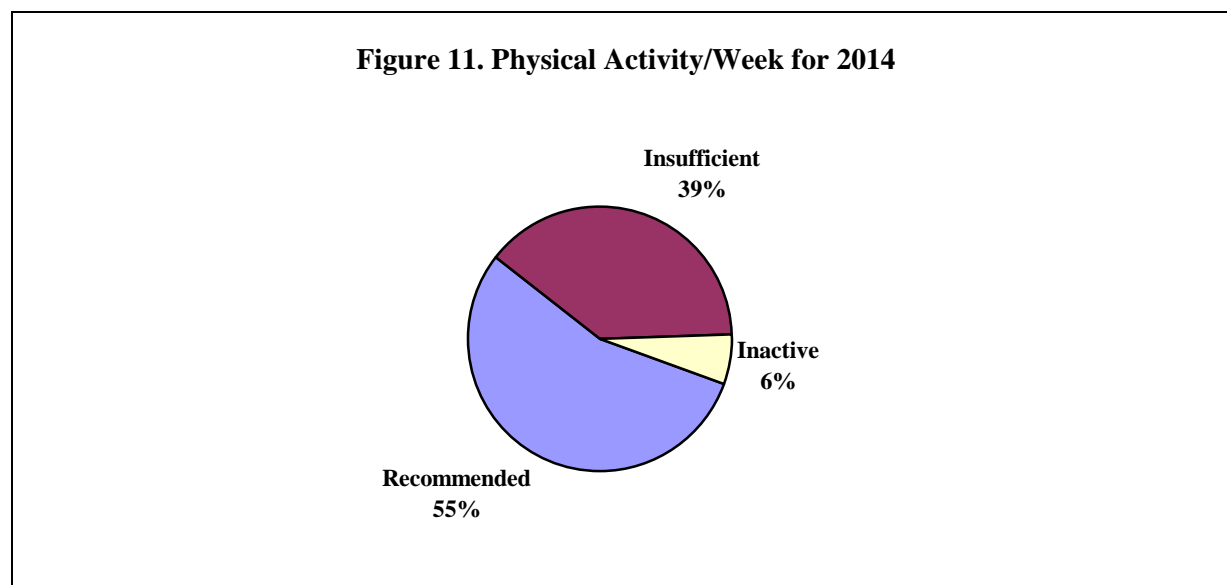
### Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

*The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.*

*In 2009, 53% of Wisconsin respondents and 51% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-nine percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 6% did no physical activity in a typical week.



\*Recommended physical activity is moderate activity 5 times/30+ minutes in a week or vigorous activity 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

- Sixty-two percent of male respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 49% of female respondents.
- Seventy-five percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 46% of those 55 to 64 years old or 44% of respondents 65 and older.
- Sixty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 59% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 47% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents who were not overweight met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 50% of overweight respondents.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.
- In 2008 and 2014, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2008, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.
- In 2014, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.



- In 2008 and 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 24. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL	52%	55%
Gender <sup>1,2</sup>		
Male	58	62
Female	46	49
Age <sup>2</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	58	75
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	48	65
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	59	38
55 to 64	45	46
65 and Older	44	44
Education		
High School or Less	49	51
Some Post High School	54	55
College Graduate	53	61
Household Income <sup>2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	49	61
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	49	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	47
Marital Status		
Married	51	53
Not Married	53	59
Overweight Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Not Overweight	63	67
Overweight	45	50

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

## Body Weight

*Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter<sup>2</sup>. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)*

*In 2013, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 30% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 29% obese) (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2014 Findings

- According to the definition, 69% of respondents were overweight (35% overweight and 34% obese).
- Seventy-eight percent of male respondents were overweight compared to 61% of female respondents.
- Eighty percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were overweight compared to 71% of those 65 and older or 57% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education were overweight compared to 67% of those with a high school education or less or 61% of respondents with a college education.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were overweight compared to 64% of those in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or 64% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Seventy-eight percent of physically inactive respondents and 77% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were overweight compared to 62% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to be classified as overweight. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2008, respondents 55 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2014, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2005, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to be overweight, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2014, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight.

Table 25. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	62%	62%	69%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male	76	68	78
Female <sup>a</sup>	50	57	61
Age <sup>2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	52	53	57
35 to 44	63	55	72
45 to 54	60	69	73
55 to 64	79	73	80
65 and Older	63	72	71
Education <sup>3</sup>			
High School or Less	63	66	67
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	64	65	81
College Graduate	58	54	61
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	61	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	72	77	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55	60	64
Marital Status			
Married	65	67	71
Not Married	59	57	67
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>			
Inactive	--	77	78
Insufficient	--	70	77
Recommended	--	55	62

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

②Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

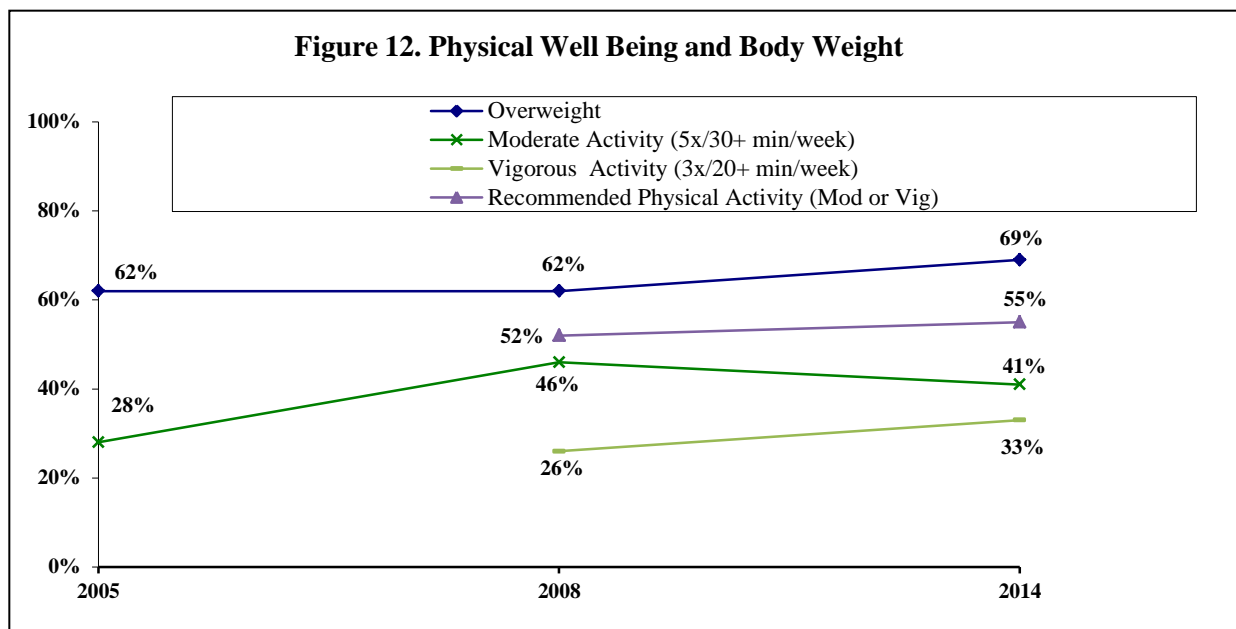
<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

<sup>b</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

## Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



## Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 26 - 28)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 61% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 32% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, with a college education, who were not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female or with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Forty-two percent of respondents reported in the last two weeks their decision to buy or use a food product was changed because they read the nutritional label. Respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or not overweight were more likely to have changed their decision to purchase or use a food product after reading the label.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

## Fruit Consumption

*Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.*

### 2014 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (71%) compared to male respondents (49%).
- Seventy-three percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 63% of those with some post high school education or 50% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy percent of respondents who were not overweight reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 57% of overweight respondents.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 57% of those who were physically inactive or 53% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2005 and 2014, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2005 and 2008, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2014, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. In 2005 and 2008, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of overweight respondents reporting at least two servings of fruit.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit.

Table 26. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	68%	60%	61%
Gender <sup>1,3</sup>			
Male	55	56	49
Female	79	64	71
Age			
18 to 34	67	65	60
35 to 44	59	60	59
45 to 54	65	53	51
55 to 64	68	53	69
65 and Older	78	66	67
Education <sup>3</sup>			
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	67	56	50
Some Post High School	62	67	63
College Graduate	77	61	73
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	71	55	60
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	70	65	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63	64	64
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married	66	65	63
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	70	55	58
Overweight Status <sup>3</sup>			
Not Overweight	65	61	70
Overweight <sup>a</sup>	68	61	57
Physical Activity <sup>2,3</sup>			
Inactive	--	41	57
Insufficient	--	59	53
Recommended	--	65	68

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

<sup>b</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2008 to 2014

## Vegetable Consumption

*Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have three servings of vegetables each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.*

### 2014 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (42%) compared to male respondents (21%).
- Forty-five percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 25% of respondents with a high school education or less.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2008, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2005 and 2014, household income was not a significant variable.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2008 and 2014, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three vegetable servings.

Table 27. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	27%	26%	32%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male	21	18	21
Female <sup>a</sup>	31	32	42
Age			
18 to 34	30	29	31
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	23	22	45
45 to 54	28	27	27
55 to 64	29	18	33
65 and Older	25	26	25
Education <sup>1,3</sup>			
High School or Less	21	24	25
Some Post High School	24	27	28
College Graduate	42	27	45
Household Income <sup>2</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	24	34
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	16	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	30	33	33
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	26	25	35
Not Married	27	26	27
Overweight Status			
Not Overweight	31	26	33
Overweight	25	26	31
Physical Activity			
Inactive	--	15	30
Insufficient	--	27	25
Recommended <sup>b</sup>	--	27	37

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Physical activity was defined differently in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

<sup>b</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2008 to 2014



## Nutritional Label

*The University of Santiago de Compostela, University of Tennessee, University of Arkansas and the Norwegian Institute for Agricultural Finance Research found that reading food products is linked to obesity prevention, especially in women. (Science Daily, September 13, 2012)*

*In 2008, 49% of U.S. adults reported in the last two weeks they can remember an instance where their decision to buy or use a food product was changed because they read the nutrition label. (2008 U.S. Health and Diet Survey)*

### 2014 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported in the past two weeks their decision to buy or use a food product was changed because they read the nutritional label.
- Female respondents were more likely to report this decision (49%) compared to male respondents (35%).
- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported a decision based on reading a nutritional label compared to 34% of those 65 and older or 32% of respondents 55 to 64 years old.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported reading a nutritional label and making a decision based on the label compared to 47% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report they made a decision based on a nutritional label compared to unmarried respondents (48% and 34%, respectively).
- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report they made a decision based on a nutritional label compared to overweight respondents (52% and 38%, respectively).

Table 28. Decision to Purchase or Buy Food Changed After Reading Nutritional Label in Past Two Weeks by Demographic Variables for 2014<sup>①</sup>

	2014
TOTAL	42%
Gender <sup>1</sup>	
Male	35
Female	49
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	48
35 to 44	58
45 to 54	39
55 to 64	32
65 and Older	34
Education	
High School or Less	37
Some Post High School	46
College Graduate	46
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket	52
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>	
Married	48
Not Married	34
Overweight Status <sup>1</sup>	
Not Overweight	52
Overweight	38
Physical Activity	
Inactive	33
Insufficient	42
Recommended	44

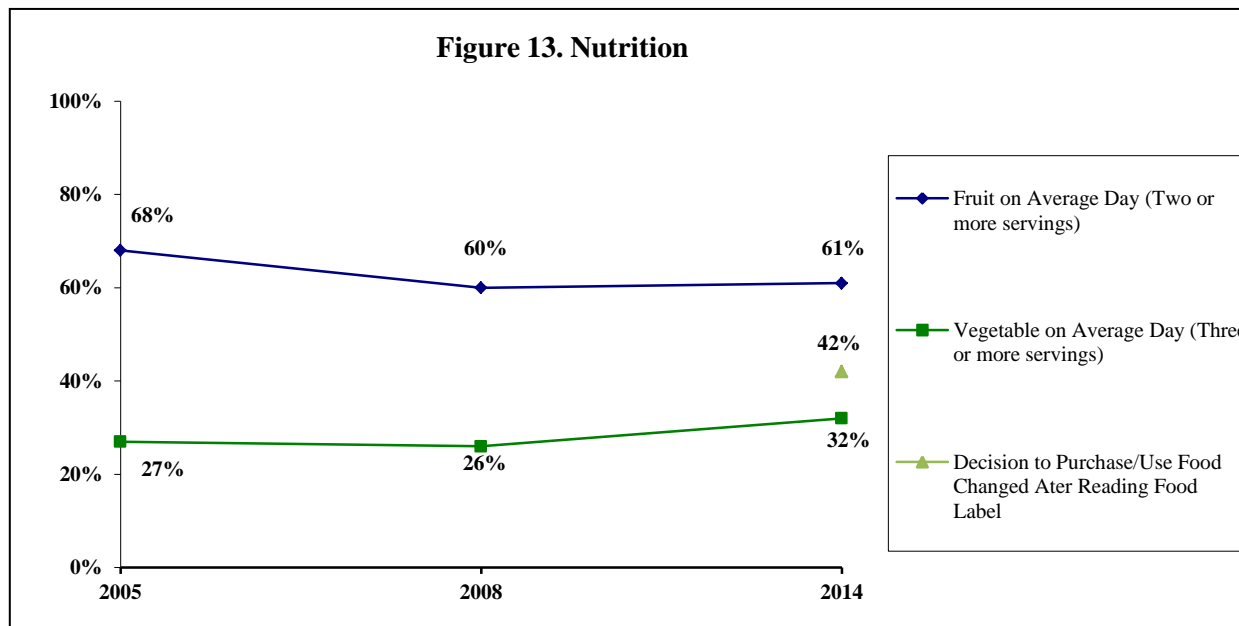
<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

## Nutrition Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



## Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 29 - 31)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 85% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Seventy-seven percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-seven percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-three percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years).

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported a pap smear within the past three years.*

## Mammogram

*Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 to 74 years old.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>“Screening for Breast Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.  
Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report—2014

*In 2012, 82% of Wisconsin women and 77% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2014 Findings

- Eighty-five percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

### **Bone Density Scan**

#### 2014 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of the 44 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

### **Pap Smear**

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap test within the past three years is 93% (Objective C-15)*

*In 2010, 85% of Wisconsin women and 81% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2014 Findings

- A total of 87% of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- One hundred percent of respondents 18 to 29 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 82% of respondents 30 to 65 years old.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2005, respondents 30 to 65 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2014, respondents 18 to 29 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2008, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 30 to 65 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.
- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2005 and 2014, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 29. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	87%	90%	87%
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 29 <sup>a</sup>	70	82	100
30 to 65 <sup>a</sup>	91	92	82
Education <sup>2</sup>			
Some Post High School or Less	88	86	85
College Graduate	87	96	90
Household Income			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	91	84	87
Top 40 Percent Bracket	91	97	88
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married	87	94	85
Not Married	88	84	90

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## **HPV Test**

*An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.*

## 2014 Findings

- A total of 63% of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- One hundred percent of respondents 18 to 29 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 48% of respondents 30 to 65 years old.

Table 30. HPV Test Within Past 5 Years by Demographic Variables for 2014 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)<sup>①</sup>

	2014
TOTAL	63%
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 29	100
30 to 65	48
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	65
College Graduate	58
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58
Marital Status	
Married	59
Not Married	69

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

## Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

*Routine screening for cervical cancer in women 21 to 65 years old with a pap smear every three years is recommended. For women 30 to 65 years old who want to lengthen the screening interval, a pap smear in combination with an HPV test every five years is recommended.*<sup>3</sup>

### 2014 Findings

- Ninety-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of meeting the recommended cervical cancer screenings.

<sup>3</sup>“Screening for Cervical Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2012. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.  
Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report—2014

Table 31. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2014  
(Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)<sup>①</sup>

	2014
TOTAL	94%
Age	
18 to 29	100
30 to 65	92
Education	
Some Post High School or Less	93
College Graduate	98
Household Income	
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94
Marital Status	
Married	95
Not Married	94

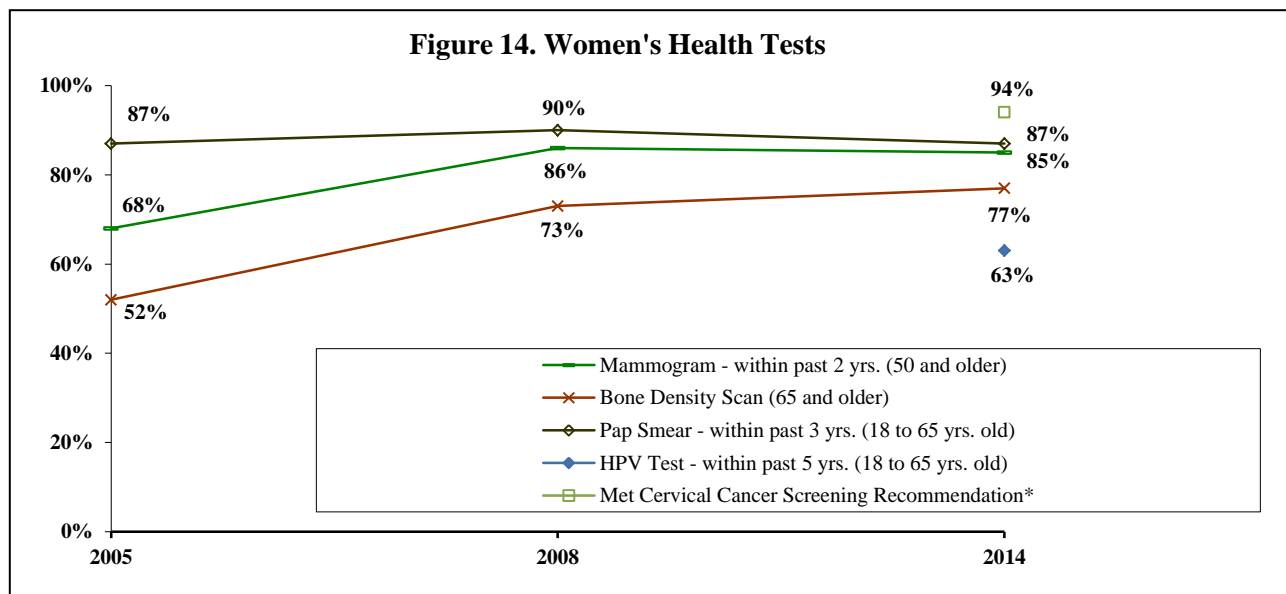
<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

## Women's Health Tests Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



\*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

## Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Table 32)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 12% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Less than one percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

*From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy in the past 10 years or in the overall percent who reported at least one of the colorectal cancer screenings in the recommended time frame.*

### Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

*A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.<sup>4</sup>*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation is 71%. (Objective C-16)*

#### 2014 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Less than one percent reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years while 69% had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years. This equals 72% of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy in the past five years while there was a statistical increase in the overall percent who reported a colonoscopy in the past 10 years. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.
- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended colorectal cancer screening.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended colorectal cancer screening.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents meeting the recommended colorectal cancer screening.

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<sup>4</sup>“Screening for Colorectal Cancer.” U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2005. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. Pages 32 - 35.  
Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey Report—2014



Table 32. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)<sup>①,②</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	61%	72%
Gender		
Male	61	71
Female	62	73
Education		
Some Post High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	60	74
College Graduate	66	67
Household Income		
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	58	80
Top 40 Percent Bracket	70	68
Marital Status		
Married <sup>a</sup>	62	75
Not Married	61	66

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Colorectal cancer screening in recommended time frame: blood stool test within past year, sigmoidoscopy within past five years or colonoscopy within past ten years.

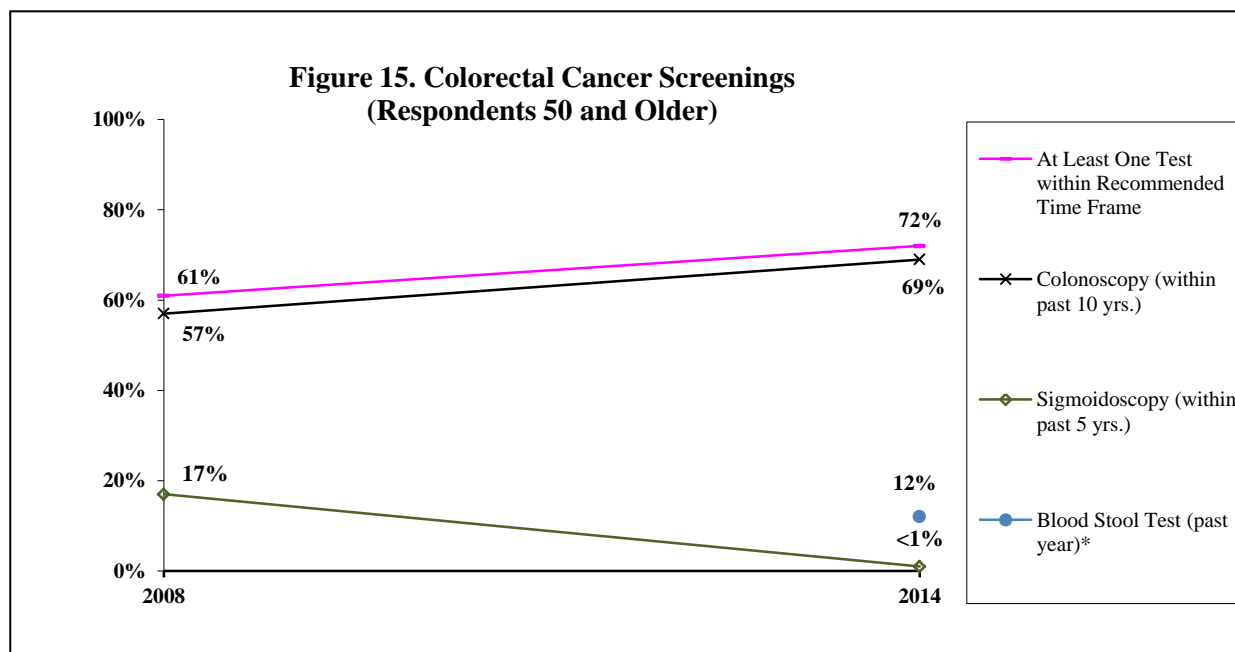
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2008 to 2014

## Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.



\*In 2008, blood stool test was not asked.

## Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use (Figure 16; Tables 33 & 34)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 93% of respondents wore seat belts always or nearly always; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, 65 and older or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. Of respondents who rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line skates or rode a scooter, 33% reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet; respondents who were female, 45 and older, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or who were married were more likely to report this.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always wore a seat belt. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always wore a helmet.*

### Seat Belt Usage

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for seat belt use is 92%. This is based on observations at intersections, highway ramps and parking lots. (Objective IVP-15)*

*In 2013, 92% of Wisconsin respondents reported they always wore a seat belt when they drove or rode in a car. Ninety-four percent of U.S. respondents reported they always wore a seat belt (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

*In 2007, 75% of Wisconsin residents were observed wearing seat belts by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Eighty-two percent of U.S. residents were observed wearing seat belts through NHTSA's National Occupant Protection Use Survey (NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts, May 2008).*

### 2014 Findings

- Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they wore seat belts always or nearly always.
- Ninety-six percent of female respondents reported always or nearly always compared to 89% of male respondents.
- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old, 97% of those 35 to 44 years old and 97% of respondents 65 and older reported always/nearly always compared to 84% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Ninety-seven percent of respondents with a college education and 95% of those with some post high school education reported always/nearly always compared to 88% of respondents with a high school education or less.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting always or nearly always.
- In 2014, respondents 35 to 54 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2005 and 2008, age was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2014, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2005, education was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting always or nearly always.
- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always wore a seat belt.
- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting always or nearly always.

Table 33. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Seat Belt by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	86%	88%	93%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	78	83	89
Female	93	92	96
Age <sup>3</sup>			
18 to 34	82	90	84
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	82	80	97
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	81	89	98
55 to 64	90	87	92
65 and Older	94	92	97
Education <sup>2,3</sup>			
High School or Less	84	82	88
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	83	89	95
College Graduate	93	96	97
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	88	85	95
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88	84	95
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	80	92	90
Marital Status			
Married <sup>a</sup>	86	91	94
Not Married	86	84	91

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Helmet Usage

### 2014 Findings

*Of the 185 respondents who rode a bike, skateboarded, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter...*

- Thirty-three percent of respondents who bicycled, used in-line roller skates or rode a scooter reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet. Fifty-six percent reported never.
- Forty-one percent of female respondents reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet compared to 26% of male respondents.
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 45 and older reported always or nearly always compared to 40% of those 35 to 44 years old or 9% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.
- Fifty percent of respondents with a college education reported always or nearly always compared to 26% of respondents with some post high school education or less.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported always or nearly always compared to 21% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (42%) compared to unmarried respondents (20%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.
- In 2014, female respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report always or nearly always, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they always/nearly always wore a helmet. In 2008, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2005 and 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always wore a helmet, with a noted increase since 2005. In 2005 and 2008, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 34. Always/Nearly Always Wore a Helmet by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Of Respondents who Rode a Bike, Skateboarded, Used In-Line Roller Skates or Rode a Scooter)<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	24%	23%	33%
Gender <sup>3</sup>			
Male	25	19	26
Female <sup>a</sup>	23	28	41
Age <sup>3</sup>			
18 to 34	21	26	9
35 to 44	25	20	40
45 and Older <sup>a</sup>	24	20	49
Education <sup>1,3</sup>			
Some Post High School or Less	17	26	26
College Graduate	38	18	50
Household Income <sup>3</sup>			
Bottom 60 Percent Bracket	21	29	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	20	47
Marital Status <sup>3</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	24	25	42
Not Married	23	21	20

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

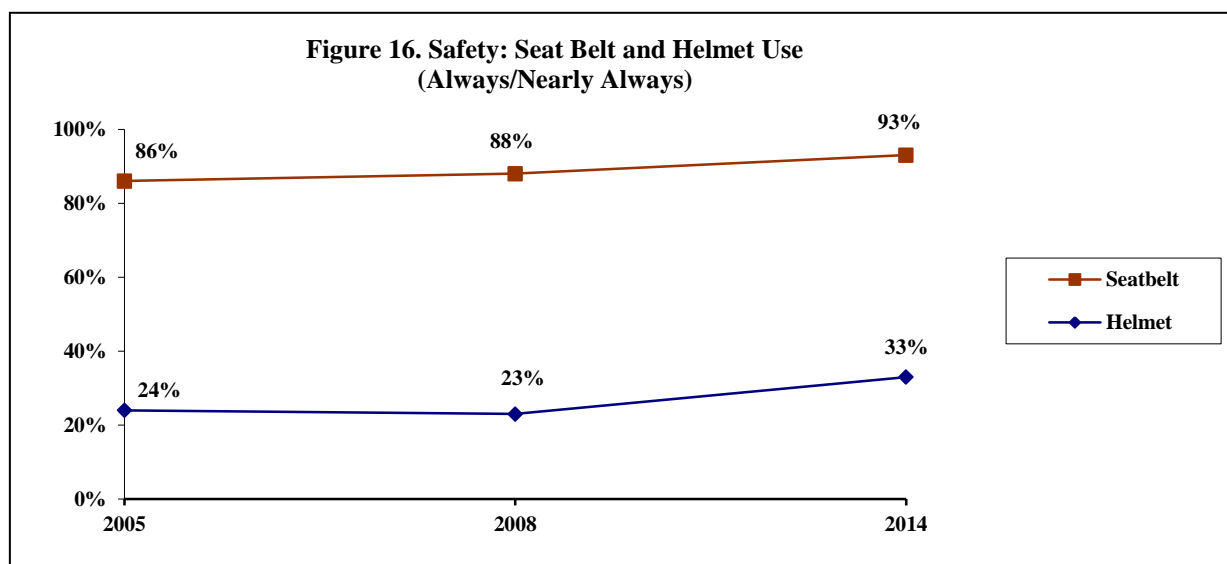
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Safety: Seat Belt and Helmet Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a seat belt. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always wore a helmet.



## **Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 17 & 18; Table 35)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 20% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 62% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Sixty-two percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

### **Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers**

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective TU-1.1)*

*In 2013, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers. Nineteen percent of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

#### 2014 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; 5% smoked some days and 15% smoked every day in the past month.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 25% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they were a current smoker compared to 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 19% of those with some post high school education or 7% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 24% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported they were a current smoker compared to 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2005, male respondents were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2008 and 2014, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2014, respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2008, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they were a current smoker.
- In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2005 and 2008, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2008, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2014, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2005, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.
- In 2005 and 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 35. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	20%	27%	20%
Gender <sup>1</sup>			
Male	25	25	23
Female	17	28	18
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34	30	31	27
35 to 44	13	25	17
45 to 54	31	39	25
55 to 64	17	33	20
65 and Older	11	8	8
Education <sup>3</sup>			
High School or Less	25	29	30
Some Post High School	19	27	19
College Graduate	14	22	7
Household Income <sup>2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	37	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19	13	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	27	24	9
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>			
Married	16	20	18
Not Married	26	35	24

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

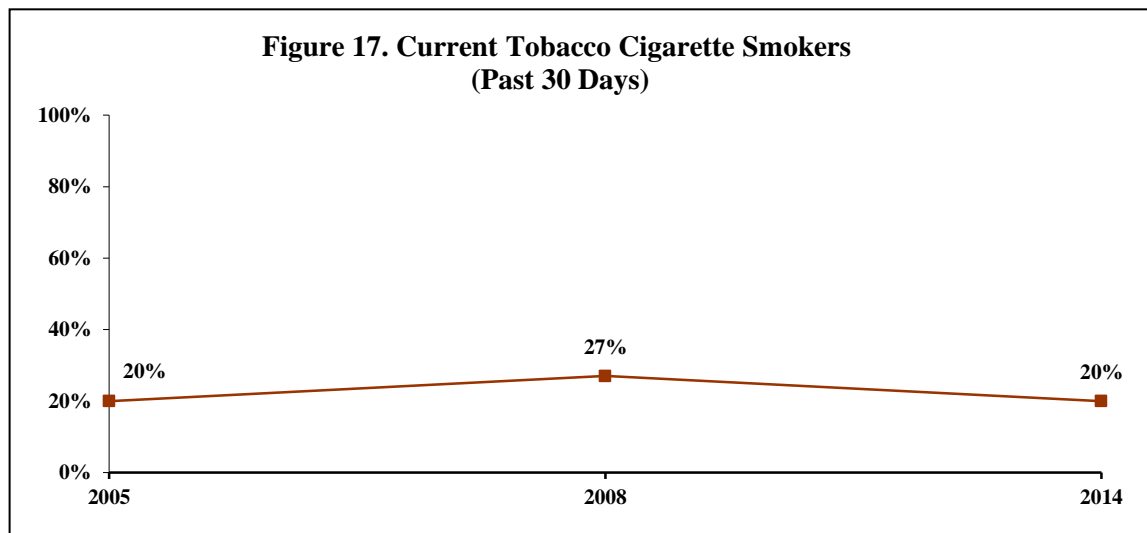
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.



### **Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past 12 Months as a Result of Trying to Quit**

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 80%. (Objective TU-4.1)*

*In 2005, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

*Of current tobacco cigarette smokers...*

- Sixty-two percent of the 81 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.
- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.



## Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

### 2014 Findings

*Of current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months...*

- Sixty-two percent of the 55 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

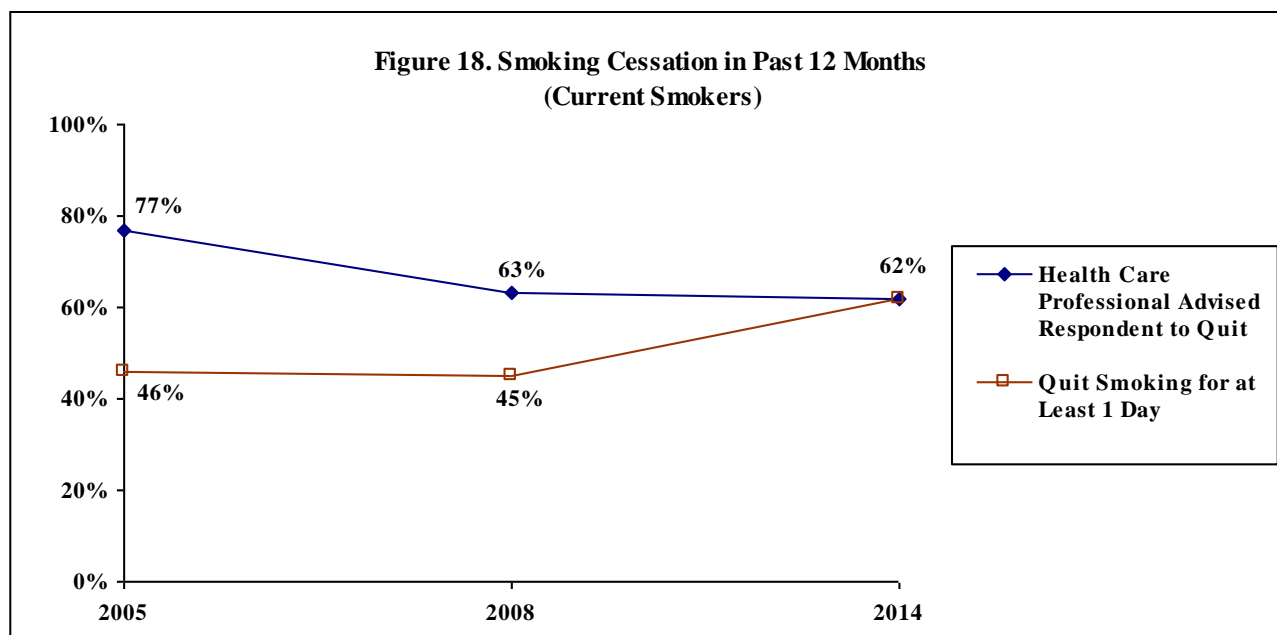
### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents who were asked this question.

## Smoking Cessation Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



## Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 19 & 20; Tables 36 & 37)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 83% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Eighteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were male or unmarried were more likely to report this.

*From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

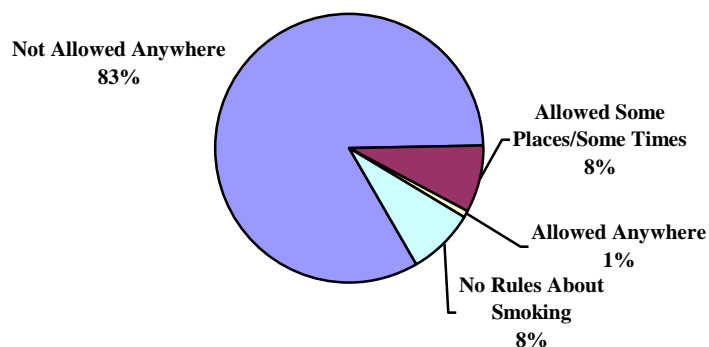
### Smoking Policy Inside Home

*In 2003, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey). In 2006-2007, 79% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).*

#### 2014 Findings

- Eighty-three percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 8% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. One percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Eight percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

**Figure 19. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2014**



- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 79% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 73% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (87% and 78%, respectively).
- Ninety percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 58% of smokers.
- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (92%) compared to respondents in households without children (78%).

## Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.
- In 2008, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in their home.
- In 2008 and 2014, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting smoking is not allowed anywhere in their home.
- In 2008 and 2014, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting smoking is not allowed anywhere in the home.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in households without children reporting smoking is not allowed anywhere in the home.

Table 36. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	74%	83%
Household Income <sup>1,2</sup>		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	62	79
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	86	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	83	95
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married	83	87
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	64	78
Smoking Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Nonsmoker	86	90
Smoker <sup>a</sup>	42	58
Children in Household <sup>1,2</sup>		
Yes	86	92
No <sup>a</sup>	67	78

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2008 to 2014

## Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days (Nonsmokers)

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke is 34%. (Objective TU-11.3)*

### 2014 Findings

Of 315 nonsmoking respondents...

- Eighteen percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.
- Male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to female respondents (26% and 11%, respectively).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (24% and 14%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.
- In 2014, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2008, gender was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.
- In 2008, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2014, age was not a significant variable. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were 18 to 64 years old reporting exposure.
- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting second-hand smoke exposure.
- In 2008 and 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2008 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 37. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	41%	18%
Gender <sup>2</sup>		
Male <sup>a</sup>	46	26
Female <sup>a</sup>	36	11
Age <sup>1</sup>		
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	52	21
35 to 44 <sup>a</sup>	49	28
45 to 54 <sup>a</sup>	42	18
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	43	13
65 and Older	19	10
Education		
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	47	18
Some Post High School <sup>a</sup>	39	20
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	33	16
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	44	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	39	16
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>		
Married <sup>a</sup>	31	14
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	54	24

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

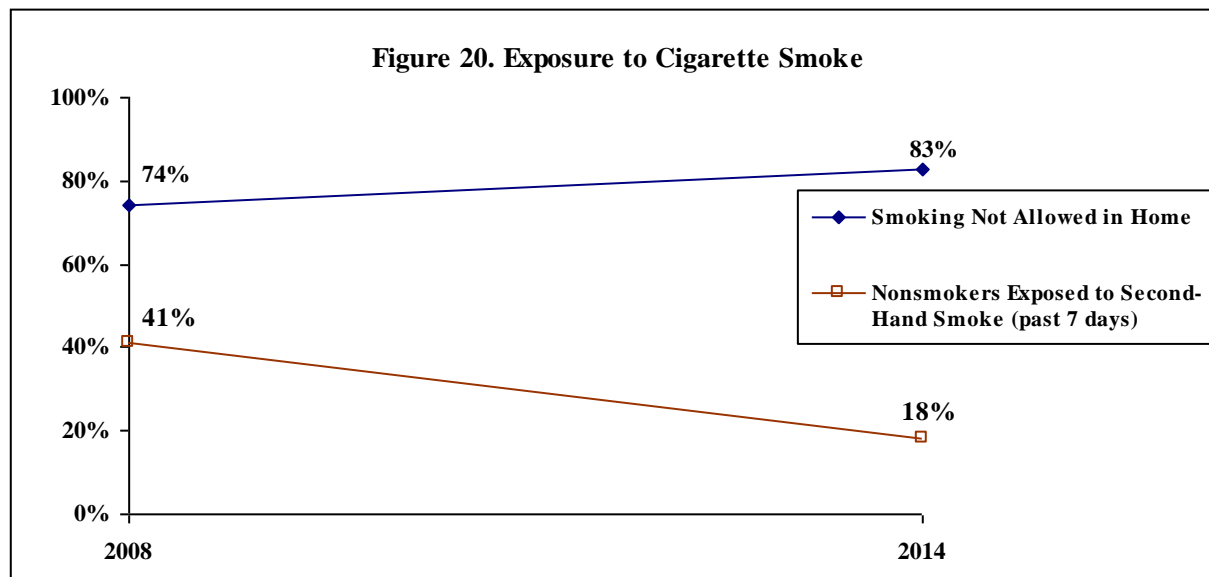
<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2008 to 2014

## Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2008 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



## Other Tobacco Products (Table 38)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 9% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month while 7% reported they used electronic cigarettes. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, or unmarried were more likely to use smokeless tobacco or electronic cigarettes. Six percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars; male respondents were more likely to report this.

### Smokeless Tobacco

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for current use of snuff or chewing tobacco products is 0.3%. (Objective TU-1.2)*

*In 2013, 4% of Wisconsin respondents reported they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff or snus. Four percent of U.S. respondents reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Seventeen percent of male respondents used smokeless tobacco compared to less than one percent of female respondents.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old used smokeless tobacco compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 3% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fourteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less used smokeless tobacco compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco (14%) compared to married respondents (6%).

## **Electronic Cigarettes**

### 2014 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.
- Twelve percent of male respondents used electronic cigarettes compared to 2% of female respondents.
- Fourteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old used electronic cigarettes compared to 3% of those 65 and older or 2% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Twelve percent of respondents with a high school education or less used electronic cigarettes compared to 4% of those with some post high school education or 3% of respondents with a college education.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they used electronic cigarettes in the past month (13%) compared to married respondents (3%).

## **Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars**

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for current use of cigar products is 0.2%. (Objective TU-1.3)*

### 2014 Findings

- Six percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Ten percent of male respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars compared to 2% of female respondents.

Table 38. Other Tobacco Products by Demographic Variables for 2014<sup>①</sup>

	Smokeless Tobacco	Electronic Cigarettes	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars
TOTAL	9%	7%	6%
Gender			
Male	17 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>
Female	<1 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>
Age			
18 to 34	16 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	6
35 to 44	5 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	11
45 to 54	9 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	5
55 to 64	8 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	8
65 and Older	3 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	3
Education			
High School or Less	14 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	7
Some Post High School	7 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	5
College Graduate	3 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	6
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	7	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	5	2
Top 40 Percent Bracket	13	10	8
Marital Status			
Married	6 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	8
Not Married	14 <sup>1</sup>	13 <sup>1</sup>	4

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

## Alcohol Use (Figure 21; Tables 39 - 42)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 67% of respondents had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days. In the past month, 9% were heavy drinkers while 42% were binge drinkers. Unmarried respondents were more likely to have been a heavy drinker while respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported in the past year there was a household problem associated with drinking alcohol; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking, they were a driver or passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink or a household problem associated with alcohol.*



## Heavy Drinking in the Past Month

*According to the Centers for Disease Control, heavy drinking is defined as more than 2 drinks per day in the past month for males (i.e. at least 61 drinks) and more than one drink per day for females (i.e. 31 drinks).*

*In 2013, 8% of Wisconsin respondents and 6% of U.S. respondents were classified as heavy drinkers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents had a drink in the past 30 days. Seventeen percent of all respondents reported an average of four or more drinks per day on the days they drank while 9% reported three drinks. Eighteen percent reported two drinks and 23% reported one drink on average on the days they drank. Thirty-three percent reported having no drinks in the past month.
- Combined, 9% of respondents were classified as heavy drinkers in the past month (61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females).
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be heavy drinkers (13%) compared to married respondents (6%).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who were heavy drinkers.
- In 2008, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to have been a heavy drinker. In 2005 and 2014, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2014, unmarried respondents were more likely to have been a heavy drinker. In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 39. Heavy Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	6%	10%	9%
Gender			
Male	8	8	10
Female	4	12	7
Age <sup>2</sup>			
18 to 34	6	14	13
35 to 44	6	7	5
45 to 54	9	10	9
55 to 64	0	18	6
65 and Older	6	3	7
Education			
High School or Less	6	10	10
Some Post High School	6	7	8
College Graduate	5	14	7
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	9	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	11	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	7	12
Marital Status <sup>1,3</sup>			
Married	3	11	6
Not Married	10	9	13

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females in the past month.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Binge Drinking in Past Month

*Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2014, Fond du Lac County defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males.*

*The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking (4 or more drinks for females and 5 or more drinks for males) is 24%. (Objective SA-14.3)*

*In 2013, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

## 2014 Findings

- Forty-two percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males per occasion).
- Fifty-one percent of male respondents binged in the past month compared to 29% of female respondents.
- Respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged in the past month (60%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (36%) or respondents 65 and older (21%).
- Fifty-one percent of respondents with a high school education or less binged in the past month compared to 41% of those with some post high school education or 33% of respondents with a college education.

## Year Comparisons

*In 2014, the Fond du Lac County Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2005 and 2008, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.*

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.
- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.
- In 2005, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2008 and 2014, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 and older who reported binge drinking.
- In 2005, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2008, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2014, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to have binged. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting binge drinking.
- In 2005, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2008 and 2014, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting binge drinking.
- In 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2005 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 40. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①,②</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	22%	27%	42%
Gender <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Male <sup>a</sup>	32	33	51
Female <sup>a</sup>	13	21	29
Age <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	30	37	60
35 to 44	28	32	41
45 to 54	30	33	41
55 to 64 <sup>a</sup>	13	18	36
65 and Older <sup>a</sup>	8	5	21
Education <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
High School or Less <sup>a</sup>	20	29	51
Some Post High School	28	18	41
College Graduate <sup>a</sup>	15	33	33
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	18	24	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	35	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	26	27	43
Marital Status <sup>2</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	23	20	39
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	20	35	46

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>In 2014, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in 2005 and 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month

### 2014 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.
- Nine percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 1% of those 65 and older or 0% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2005, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2014, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report this. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting they were a driver or passenger when the driver had too much to drink.

Table 41. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008 <sup>②</sup>	2014
TOTAL	4%	3%	4%
Gender			
Male	5	--	4
Female	3	--	3
Age <sup>1,3</sup>			
18 to 34 <sup>a</sup>	12	--	0
35 to 44	2	--	9
45 to 54	5	--	6
55 to 64	0	--	5
65 and Older	1	--	1
Education			
High School or Less	6	--	2
Some Post High School	2	--	5
College Graduate	2	--	5
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	--	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	--	5
Marital Status			
Married	2	--	3
Not Married	6	--	4

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

### 2014 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- Eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a household problem in connection with alcohol in the past year compared to 2% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.
- In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a household problem associated with alcohol.

Table 42. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005 <sup>②</sup>	2008 <sup>②</sup>	2014
TOTAL	3%	2%	5%
Household Income <sup>③</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	2
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	1
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	8
Marital Status			
Married	--	--	3
Not Married	--	--	6
Children in Household			
Yes	--	--	7
No	--	--	3

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

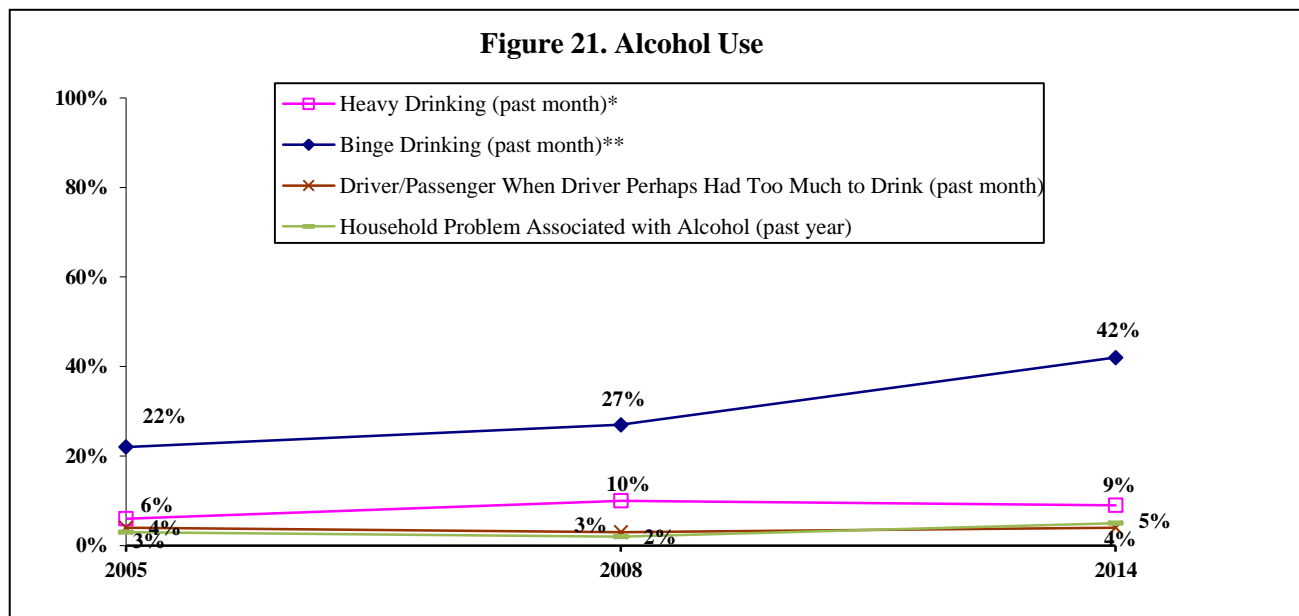
<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Alcohol Use Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heavy drinking or who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a household problem with alcohol in the past year.



\*Heavy drinking is defined as 61 or more drinks for males and 31 or more drinks for females in the past month.

\*\*In 2014, “4 or more drinks on an occasion” for females and “5 or more drinks on an occasion” for males was used; in 2005 and 2008, “5 or more drinks on an occasion” was used for both males and females.

## Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse (Figure 22)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 2% of respondents reported in the past 12 months they took prescription medication like OxyContin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused.

*From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medication.*

## Prescription Medication Misuse/Abuse

### 2014 Findings

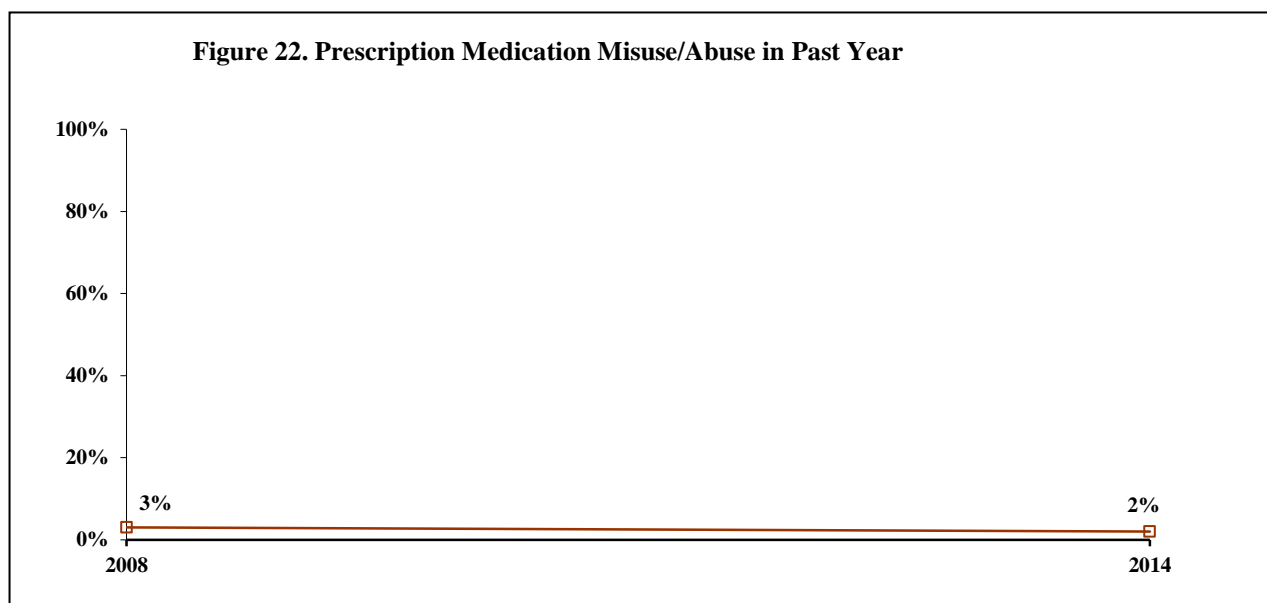
*The Healthy People 2020 goal for past year non-medical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs is 6%. This is derived from four separate questions about misuse of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives or stimulants. (Objective SA-19.5)*

- Two percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they took prescription medication like OxyContin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for them or they took it only for the experience or feeling it caused.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents reporting they misused/abused prescription medication.

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2008 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they misused or abused prescription medications.
- No year comparisons were conducted as a result of the small number of respondents reporting they misused/abused prescription medication in both study years.



#### **Mental Health Status (Figures 23 & 24; Tables 43 - 46)**

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 3% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days while 3% felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year. Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Respondents who were male or with a mental health condition were more likely to report seldom or never. Sixty-five percent of respondents agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or who did not have a mental health condition were more likely to report this.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

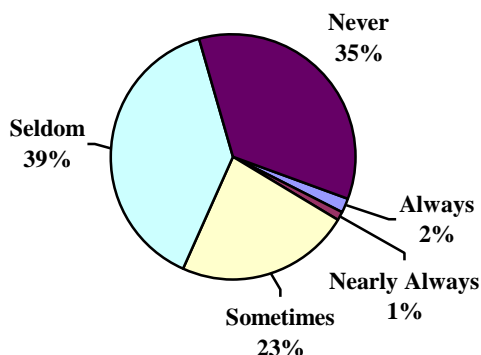


## Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

### 2014 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 6,400 residents. Twenty-three percent reported sometimes and the remaining 74% reported seldom or never.

**Figure 23. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2014**



- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2005, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2008, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2008, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.
- In 2008, respondents who did not have a mental health condition were more likely to report they always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 43. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005 <sup>②</sup>	2008	2014 <sup>③</sup>
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	6%	4%	3%
Gender			
Male	4	4	--
Female	8	3	--
Age			
18 to 34	5	2	--
35 to 44	4	3	--
45 to 54	5	7	--
55 to 64	4	4	--
65 and Older	10	3	--
Education <sup>1</sup>			
High School or Less	11	4	--
Some Post High School	5	3	--
College Graduate	0	3	--
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	0	1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	2	--
Marital Status <sup>1,2</sup>			
Married	3	<1	--
Not Married	12	6	--
Mental Health Condition <sup>2</sup>			
Yes	--	74	--
No	--	99	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Mental health condition not asked in 2005.

<sup>③</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Considered Suicide

*All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recently suicide was considered.*

### 2014 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting they considered suicide in the past year.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.
- In 2008, male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2008, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they considered suicide.

Table 44. Considered Suicide in the Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005 <sup>②</sup>	2008	2014 <sup>③</sup>
TOTAL	5%	5%	3%
Gender <sup>2</sup>			
Male	6	7	--
Female	3	2	--
Age			
18 to 34	10	6	--
35 to 44	2	6	--
45 to 54	5	4	--
55 to 64	6	7	--
65 and Older	1	0	--
Education			
High School or Less	7	4	--
Some Post High School	4	6	--
College Graduate	1	3	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	4	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	5	--
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	2	4	--
Not Married	7	5	--
Mental Health Condition <sup>2</sup>			
Yes	--	22	--
No	--	2	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Mental health condition not asked in 2005.

<sup>③</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## **Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life**

### 2014 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 35% reported nearly always.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to female respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).
- Nine percent of respondents with a mental health condition reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose compared to 3% of respondents who did not have a mental health condition.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.
- In 2008 and 2014, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2005, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2005 and 2008, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2014, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2008 and 2014, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2008 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.
- In 2008 and 2014, respondents with a mental health condition were more likely to report they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 45. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005 <sup>②</sup>	2008	2014
TOTAL	6%	4%	4%
Gender <sup>2,3</sup>			
Male	6	7	6
Female	6	1	2
Age			
18 to 34	6	3	5
35 to 44	2	3	5
45 to 54	4	3	1
55 to 64	4	4	5
65 and Older	11	8	4
Education <sup>1,2</sup>			
High School or Less	10	7	6
Some Post High School	5	3	5
College Graduate	0	<1	<1
Household Income <sup>1</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	5	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	1	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	0	6	2
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	3	5	3
Not Married	10	3	6
Mental Health Condition <sup>2,3</sup>			
Yes	--	12	9
No	--	3	3

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Mental health condition not asked in 2005.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## People are Caring and Sympathetic to Persons with Mental Illness

*In 2007, 25% of U.S. respondents with mental health symptoms believed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness (2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).*

### 2014 Findings

- A total of 65% of respondents strongly agreed or slightly agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness. Thirty-one percent disagreed.
- Seventy-six percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness compared to 64% of those 55 to 64 years old or 55% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness compared to 67% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 58% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents who did not have a mental health condition agreed that people are caring and sympathetic to persons with mental illness compared to 39% of respondents with a mental health condition.

Table 46. People are Caring and Sympathetic to Persons with Mental Illness by Demographic Variables for 2014<sup>®</sup>

	Strongly/ Slightly Agree
TOTAL	65%
Gender	
Male	67
Female	64
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	55
35 to 44	68
45 to 54	76
55 to 64	64
65 and Older	70
Education	
High School or Less	67
Some Post High School	70
College Graduate	57
Household Income <sup>1</sup>	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	73
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58
Marital Status	
Married	69
Not Married	60
Mental Health Condition <sup>1</sup>	
Yes	39
No	71

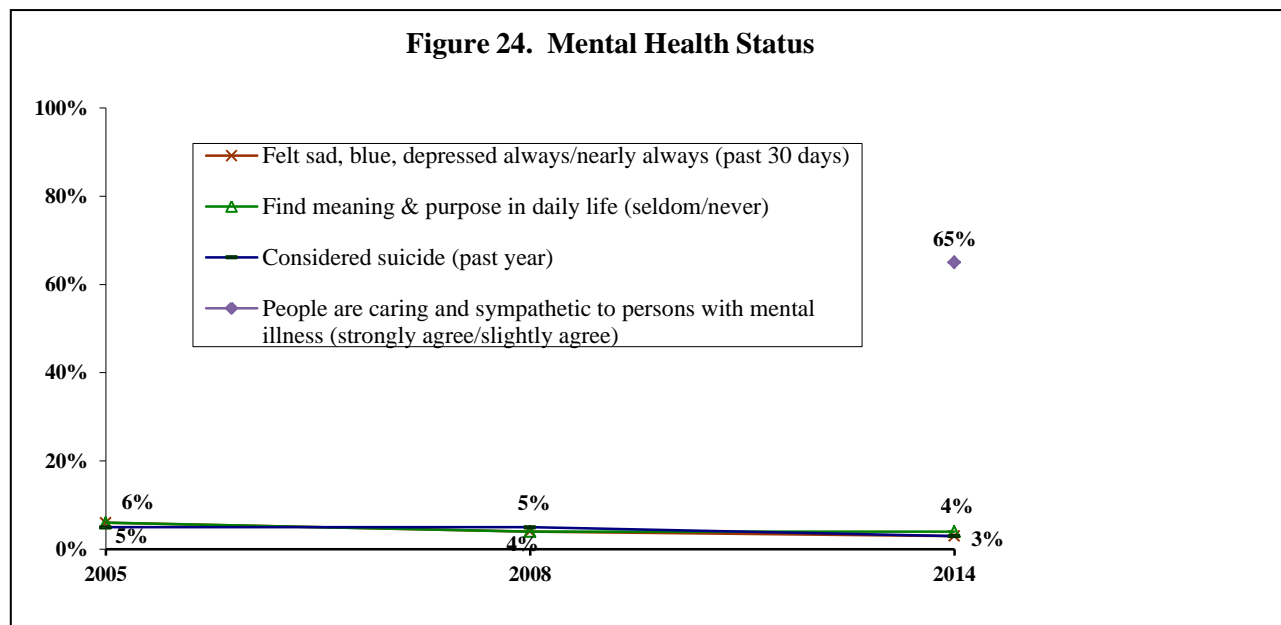
<sup>®</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

## Mental Health Status Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.



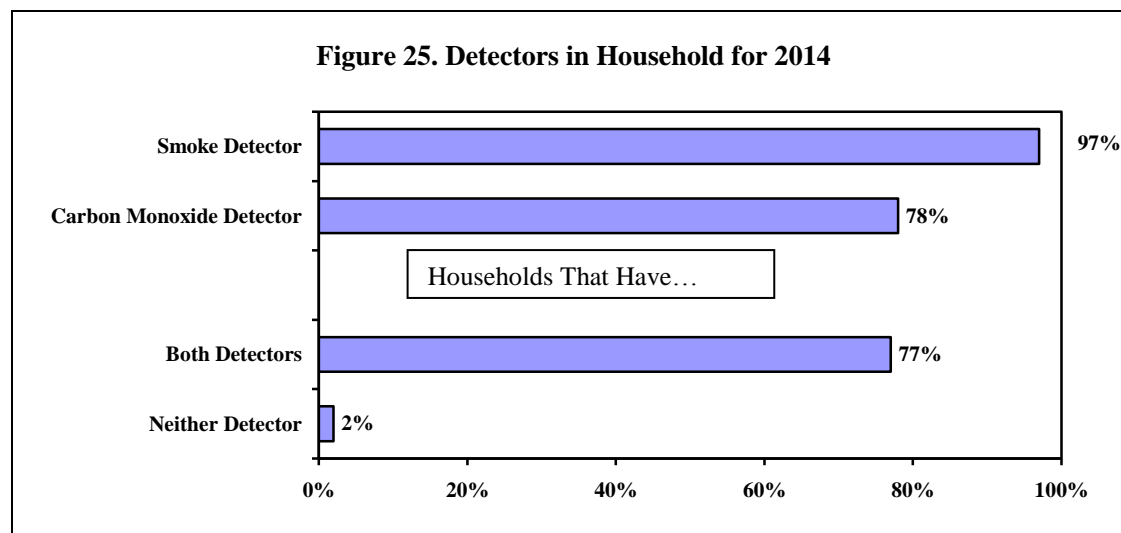
## Detectors in Household (Figures 25 & 26; Table 47)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 97% of households had a working smoke detector while 78% had a working carbon monoxide detector. Seventy-seven percent of households had both detectors. Respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both detectors.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.*

## 2014 Findings

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents reported a working smoke detector while 78% reported a working carbon monoxide detector in their home. Seventy-seven percent had both detectors. Two percent had neither.



- Eighty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported both detectors compared to 82% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 70% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In 2005, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In 2014, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report both detectors. In 2008, household income was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase across household income reporting both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.
- In 2005, married respondents were more likely to report both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector. In 2008 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted increase across marital status reporting both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.



Table 47. Both Working Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	49%	60%	77%
Household Income <sup>1,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	37	62	70
Middle 20 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	60	72	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket <sup>a</sup>	47	59	86
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married <sup>a</sup>	53	62	79
Not Married <sup>a</sup>	43	58	74

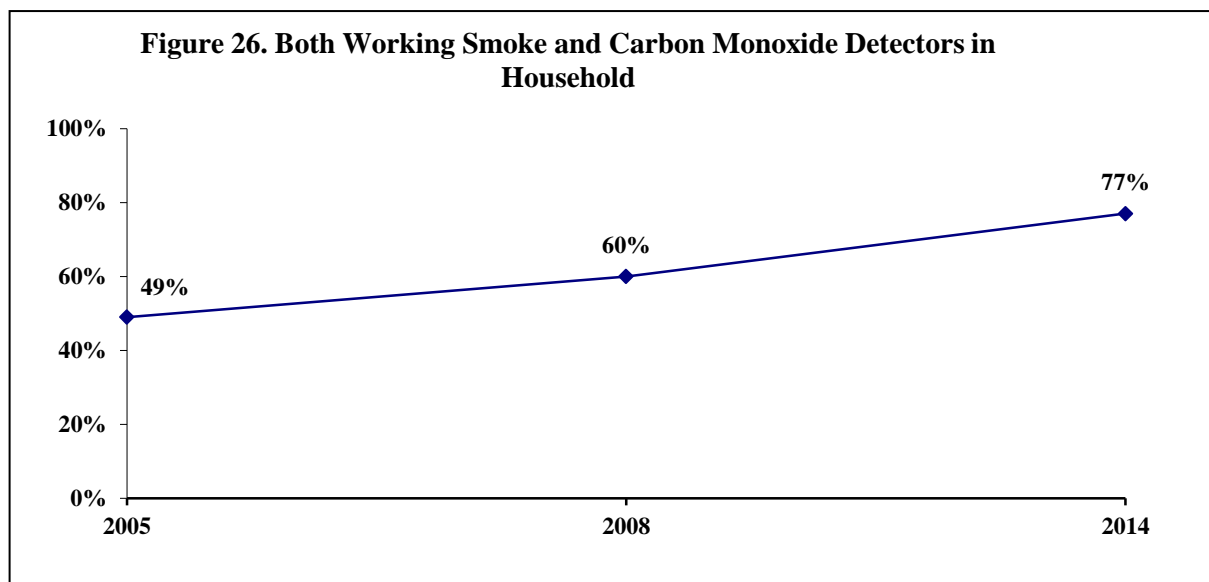
<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported both a working smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector.



## Presence of Firearms in Household (Figure 27; Tables 48 & 49)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 46% of households had a firearm in or around the home; respondents who were in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Of all households, 5% had a loaded firearm; married respondents were more likely to report this. Two percent of all households had a firearm loaded and unlocked.

*From 2005 to 2014 there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a firearm in or around their home. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.*

## Firearm in Household

*In 2002, 44% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents reported any firearm in the household. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org).)*

### 2014 Findings

- At the time of the survey administration, 46% of households had at least one firearm.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a firearm compared to 62% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 22% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a firearm compared to unmarried respondents (57% and 27%, respectively).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home.
- In 2005, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a firearm. In 2008, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. In 2014, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report having a firearm.
- In 2008, respondents in households with children were more likely to report having a firearm. In 2005 and 2014, the presence of children was not a significant variable. From 2005 to 2014, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in households with children reporting a firearm.

Table 48. Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	49%	44%	46%
Household Income <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	31	26	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	65	59	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	67	66	62
Marital Status <sup>1,2,3</sup>			
Married	58	56	57
Not Married	36	29	27
Children in Household <sup>2</sup>			
Yes <sup>a</sup>	54	50	41
No	45	39	48

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Loaded Firearm

*In 2002, 3% of Wisconsin households and 8% of U.S. households had any loaded firearm in or around their home. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org).)*

### 2014 Findings

- Five percent of all households had a loaded firearm.
- Seven percent of married respondents reported a loaded firearm in the house compared to 1% of unmarried respondents.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm.
- In 2014, married respondents were more likely to report a loaded firearm.

Table 49. Loaded Firearm in Household by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005 <sup>②</sup>	2008 <sup>②</sup>	2014
TOTAL <sup>a</sup>	2%	3%	5%
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	3
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	--	--	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	--	--	5
Marital Status <sup>③</sup>			
Married	--	--	7
Not Married	--	--	1
Children in Household			
Yes	--	--	4
No	--	--	5

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Loaded Firearm Also Unlocked

*Respondents were given the following definition for unlocked: you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. A safety is not counted as a lock.*

*In 2002, 2% of all Wisconsin households and 4% of all U.S. households had any loaded and unlocked firearm. (2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance as cited in the American Academy of Pediatrics, Prevalence of Household Firearms and Firearm-Storage Practices [www.pediatrics.org](http://www.pediatrics.org).) This results in 5% of Wisconsin households and 13% of U.S. households with firearms having a loaded and unlocked firearm.*

## 2014 Findings

- Two percent of all households had a loaded firearm also unlocked. This relates to 3% of households with a firearm having at least one loaded firearm which is also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household.

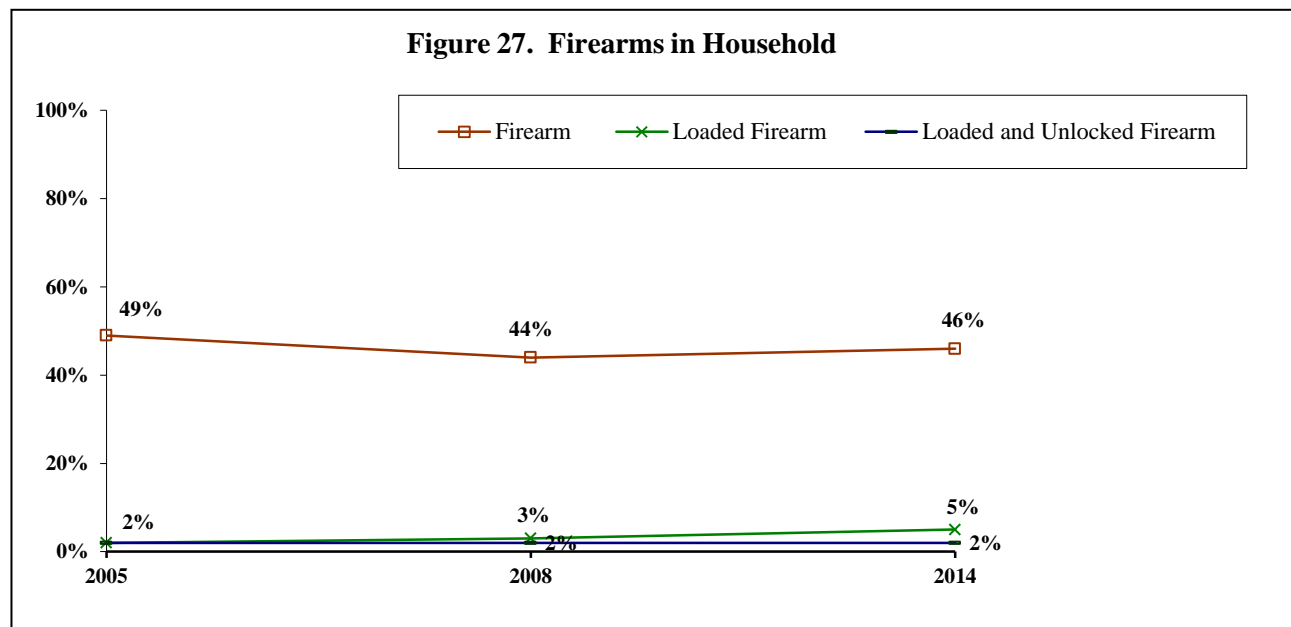
## Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting a loaded and unlocked firearm in the household in all study years.

## **Presence of Firearms in Household Overall**

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having firearms in or around their home. From 2005 to 2014, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a loaded firearm which was also unlocked.



## Personal Safety Issues (Figure 28; Tables 50 - 53)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year. Two percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations. Sixteen percent reported in the past year something has occurred in their neighborhood that has made them feel unsafe; respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to report this.

*From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

### Afraid for Personal Safety

#### 2014 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
- There were no statistical differences between demographic variables and respondents reporting someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.
  - Of the 22 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (8 responses) followed by an acquaintance (7 responses) and friend (5 responses).

#### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.
- In 2008, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2005 and 2014, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2008 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 50. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	5%	5%	6%
Gender			
Male	3	4	7
Female	6	6	5
Age <sup>2</sup>			
18 to 34	2	3	5
35 to 44	3	3	6
45 to 54	6	12	10
55 to 64	8	9	6
65 and Older	4	0	3
Education			
High School or Less	3	3	7
Some Post High School	6	6	7
College Graduate	5	6	3
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	6	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	6	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	1	3
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	2	3	5
Not Married	8	7	7

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

### 2014 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
  - Of the 9 respondents, an acquaintance was the person most often mentioned (3 respondents) followed by a friend (2 respondents).

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.
- In 2005, respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old or unmarried were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit by someone.

Table 51. Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008 <sup>②</sup>	2014 <sup>②</sup>
TOTAL	4%	2%	2%
Gender <sup>1</sup>			
Male	7	--	--
Female	2	--	--
Age <sup>1</sup>			
18 to 34	12	--	--
35 to 44	0	--	--
45 to 54	4	--	--
55 to 64	2	--	--
65 and Older	2	--	--
Education			
High School or Less	4	--	--
Some Post High School	2	--	--
College Graduate	5	--	--
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	--	--
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	2	--	--
Not Married	7	--	--

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>②</sup>Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at p≤0.05 from 2005 to 2014

## Combined Personal Safety Issues

### 2014 Findings

- A total of 7% of respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- There were no statistical differences between demographic variables and responses of at least one of the personal safety issues.

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2008, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2005 and 2014, age was not a significant variable.
- In 2005, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2008 and 2014, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 52. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year<sup>①</sup>

	2005	2008	2014
TOTAL	8%	7%	7%
Gender			
Male	8	8	8
Female	7	6	6
Age <sup>2</sup>			
18 to 34	12	9	6
35 to 44	3	3	6
45 to 54	8	12	12
55 to 64	10	13	6
65 and Older	6	0	4
Education			
High School or Less	8	7	7
Some Post High School	7	8	7
College Graduate	9	7	7
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	7
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	9	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	6	7
Marital Status <sup>1</sup>			
Married	4	6	7
Not Married	12	8	8

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2005; <sup>2</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2008

<sup>3</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

<sup>a</sup>year difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  from 2005 to 2014

## Felt Unsafe in Neighborhood

### 2014 Findings

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported in the past year something happened that made them feel unsafe in their neighborhood.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old and 22% of those 35 to 44 years old reported something happened in the past year that made them feel unsafe in their neighborhood compared to 6% of respondents 65 and older.



Table 53. Felt Unsafe in Neighborhood in Past Year for 2014 <sup>①</sup>

	2014
TOTAL	16%
Gender	
Male	16
Female	17
Age <sup>1</sup>	
18 to 34	23
35 to 44	22
45 to 54	19
55 to 64	9
65 and Older	6
Education	
High School or Less	15
Some Post High School	17
College Graduate	17
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status	
Married	17
Not Married	16

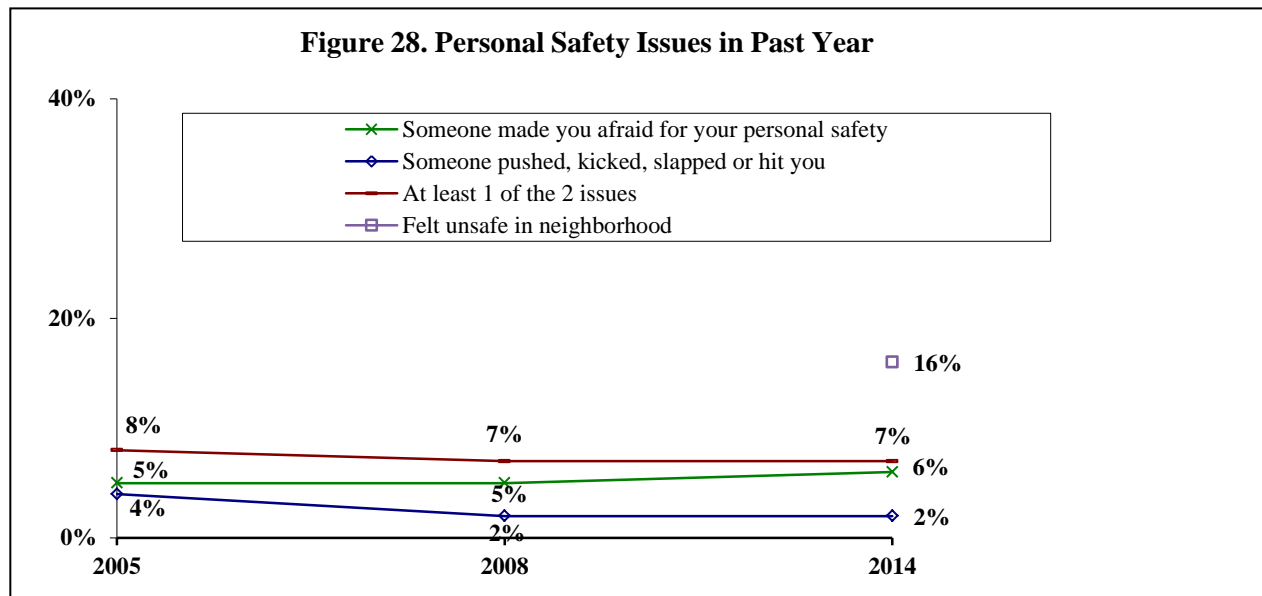
<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at  $p \leq 0.05$  in 2014

## Personal Safety Issues Overall

### Year Comparisons

- From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2005 to 2014, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

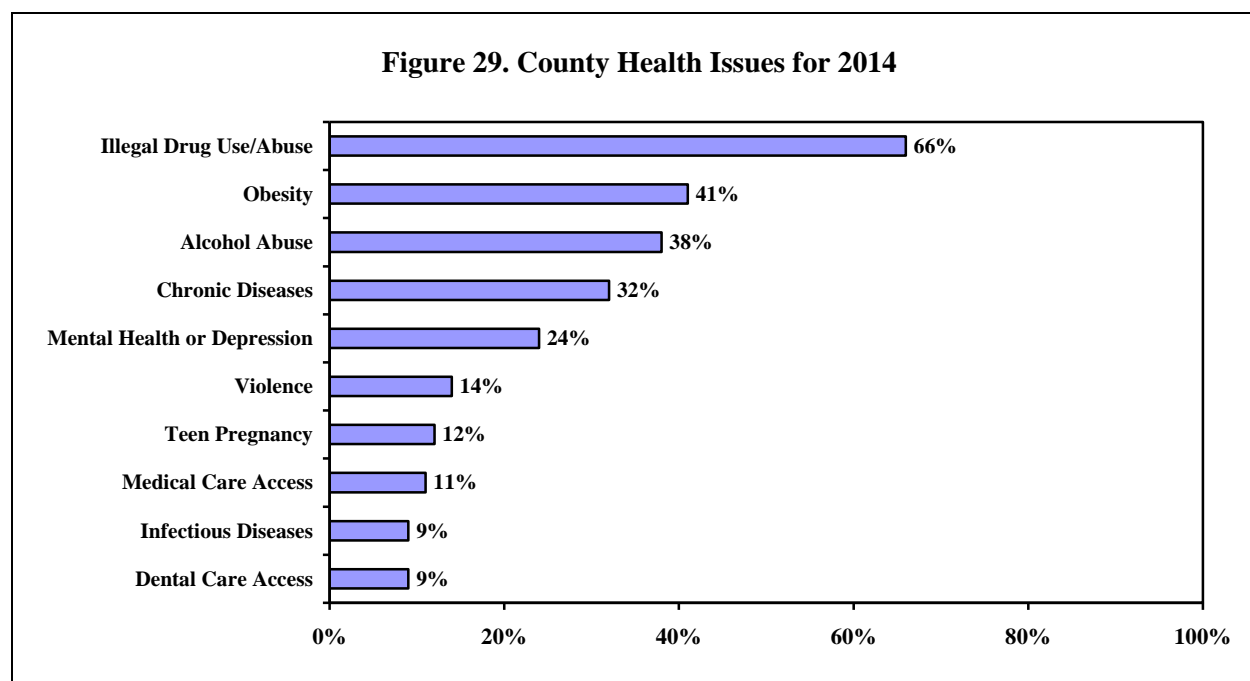


## County Health Issues (Figure 29; Tables 54 & 55)

**KEY FINDINGS:** In 2014, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in the county out of ten listed. The most often cited were illegal drug use/abuse (66%), obesity (41%) and alcohol abuse (38%). Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report illegal drug use/abuse while respondents with a college education were more likely to report obesity as a top issue. Male respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse. Thirty-two percent reported chronic diseases as a top issue; respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old or with a college education were more likely to report this. Twenty-four percent reported mental health/depression as a top issue. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression. Fourteen percent of respondents reported violence as a top issue. Respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report violence. Twelve percent reported teen pregnancy as a top issue. Respondents 35 to 44 years old, with a high school education or less, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. Eleven percent of respondents reported access to medical care as a top issue; respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported infectious diseases as a top issue; respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this. Nine percent reported access to dental care as a top concern.

## 2014 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of ten health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Fond du Lac County. Respondents were more likely to select illegal drug use/abuse (66%), obesity (41%) and alcohol abuse (38%).



### **Illegal Drug Use/Abuse**

#### 2014 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents selected illegal drug use or abuse as one of the top three county issues.
- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to select illegal drug use/abuse (74%) compared to those with a college education (69%) or respondents with a high school education or less (57%).

### **Obesity**

#### 2014 Findings

- Forty-one percent of respondents selected obesity as one of the top three issues.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report obesity as a top concern (55%) compared to those with a high school education or less (38%) or respondents with some post high school education (33%).

### **Alcohol Abuse**

#### 2014 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents selected alcohol abuse as one of the top three issues.

- Male respondents were more likely to report alcohol abuse as one of the top issues (45%) compared to female respondents (32%).

## **Chronic Diseases**

### 2014 Findings

- Thirty-two percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three county issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases (38%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- Forty-five percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported chronic diseases compared to 25% of those 18 to 34 years old or 22% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Respondents with a college education were more likely to select chronic diseases (43%) compared to those with some post high school education (31%) or respondents with a high school education or less (25%).

## **Mental Health or Depression**

### 2014 Findings

- Twenty-four percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of the top three issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as one of the top issues (29%) compared to male respondents (18%).
- Thirty-six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported mental health as a top issue compared with 17% of those 55 to 64 years old or 12% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents with a college education reported mental health/depression as a top concern compared to 23% of those with a high school education or less or 17% of respondents with some post high school education.

Table 54. Top County Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2014 [Part 1]<sup>①</sup>

	Illegal Drug Use/Abuse	Obesity	Alcohol Abuse	Chronic Disease	Mental Health
TOTAL	66%	41%	38%	32%	24%
Gender					
Male	67	39	45 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>1</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>
Female	64	44	32 <sup>1</sup>	38 <sup>1</sup>	29 <sup>1</sup>
Age					
18 to 34	65	42	33	25 <sup>1</sup>	36 <sup>1</sup>
35 to 44	71	41	48	22 <sup>1</sup>	29 <sup>1</sup>
45 to 54	73	43	32	40 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>
55 to 64	64	41	36	45 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>1</sup>
65 and Older	56	39	45	33 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>
Education					
High School or Less	57 <sup>1</sup>	38 <sup>1</sup>	33	25 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>
Some Post High School	74 <sup>1</sup>	33 <sup>1</sup>	43	31 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>1</sup>
College Graduate	69 <sup>1</sup>	55 <sup>1</sup>	41	43 <sup>1</sup>	31 <sup>1</sup>
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	62	37	39	28	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	44	30	43	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	73	48	44	33	23
Marital Status					
Married	69	42	36	35	25
Not Married	61	40	41	28	23

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

## Violence

### 2014 Findings

- Fourteen percent reported violence as one of the three county issues.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported violence as a top concern compared to 10% of those 18 to 34 years old or 5% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported violence as a top concern compared to 16% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report violence as a top concern (19%) compared to unmarried respondents (6%).

## **Teen Pregnancy**

### 2014 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three issues.
- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues (25%) compared to those 45 to 54 years old (5%) or respondents 55 to 64 years old (3%).
- Seventeen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported teen pregnancy as a top health issue compared to 9% of those with a college education or 8% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported teen pregnancy compared to 13% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Eighteen percent of unmarried respondents reported teen pregnancy compared to 8% of married respondents.

## **Medical Care Access**

### 2014 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents selected access to medical care as one of the top three county issues.
- Twenty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported access to medical care as a top issue compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

## **Infectious Diseases**

### 2014 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three county issues.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported infectious diseases as one of the three health issues compared to 8% of those 65 and older or 5% of respondents 45 to 64 years old.

## **Dental Care Access**

### 2014 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported access to dental care as one of the top three issues.
- There were no statistical differences between demographic variables and responses of access to dental care as one of the top three issues.

Table 55. Top County Health Issues by Demographic Variables for 2014 [Part 2]<sup>①</sup>

	Violence	Teen Pregnancy	Medical Care Access	Infectious Diseases	Dental Care Access
TOTAL	14%	12%	11%	9%	9%
Gender					
Male	14	15	11	10	8
Female	15	10	10	8	10
Age					
18 to 34	10 <sup>1</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>	5	16 <sup>1</sup>	10
35 to 44	5 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>1</sup>	11	9 <sup>1</sup>	8
45 to 54	23 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	7	5 <sup>1</sup>	11
55 to 64	20 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	17	5 <sup>1</sup>	5
65 and Older	14 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	15	8 <sup>1</sup>	9
Education					
High School or Less	18	17 <sup>1</sup>	12	10	7
Some Post High School	11	8 <sup>1</sup>	10	13	14
College Graduate	13	9 <sup>1</sup>	9	4	6
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9 <sup>1</sup>	13 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	8	13
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	20 <sup>1</sup>	11	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	11	8
Marital Status					
Married	19 <sup>1</sup>	8 <sup>1</sup>	11	8	9
Not Married	6 <sup>1</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>	11	11	9

<sup>①</sup>Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

<sup>1</sup>demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2014

## **APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES**



FOND DU LAC COUNTY  
COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY

Conducted: August 20 through September 13, 2014

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is...?

Poor .....	2%
Fair .....	10
Good .....	34
Very good .....	37
Excellent .....	17
Not sure .....	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage?

An employer sponsored insurance plan.....	62%
Private insurance bought directly from an insurance agent or insurance company .....	8
Insurance bought through the health care exchange, sometimes called the Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare .....	2
Medicaid including Medical Assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care .....	7
Medicare .....	18
Or do you not have health care coverage .....	4
Something else .....	<1
Not sure .....	0

3. Did you have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All .....	93%
Part .....	6
None .....	1
Not sure .....	0

4. Did everyone in your household have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All .....	91%
Part .....	6
None .....	2
Not sure .....	<1

5. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

Yes .....	6%	→CONTINUE WITH Q6
No .....	93	→GO TO Q8
Not sure .....	1	→GO TO Q8

6. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [24 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]
- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Poor medical care .....          | 48% |
| Uninsured .....                  | 23  |
| Cannot afford to pay .....       | 11  |
| Insurance did not cover it ..... | 10  |
| Unable to get appointment .....  | 4   |
| Other (3% or less) .....         | 7   |
7. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the dental care you needed?
- |                |     |                   |
|----------------|-----|-------------------|
| Yes.....       | 13% | →CONTINUE WITH Q8 |
| No .....       | 88  | →GO TO Q9         |
| Not sure ..... | 0   | →GO TO Q9         |
8. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [50 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]
- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| Cannot afford to pay .....   | 58% |
| Uninsured .....  | 50  |
| Co-payments too high .....   | 20  |
| Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance ..... | 12  |
| Insurance did not cover it .....                                   | 11  |
| Other (3% or less) .....   | 8   |
9. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the mental health care you needed?
- |                |    |                    |
|----------------|----|--------------------|
| Yes.....       | 3% | →CONTINUE WITH Q10 |
| No .....       | 96 | →GO TO Q11         |
| Not sure ..... | <1 | →GO TO Q11         |
10. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [13 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]
- |                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Insurance did not cover it .....   | 6 respondents |
| Unable to get appointment .....    | 3 respondents |
| Uninsured .....                    | 3 respondents |
| Other (2 respondents or less)..... | 4 respondents |
11. Where do you look for health information or clarification on health related issues?
- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| Doctor.....                                     | 48% |
| Internet .....                                  | 24  |
| Myself/family member in health care field ..... | 8   |
| Other health professional.....                  | 5   |
| Family/friends .....                            | 4   |
| Magazines.....                                  | 3   |
| Other (2% or less) .....                        | 8   |
| Not sure .....                                  | <1  |

12. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office ..... 71%  
 Public health clinic or community health center ..... 4  
 Hospital outpatient department ..... 1  
 Hospital emergency room ..... 2  
 Urgent care center ..... 15  
 Some other kind of place..... <1  
 No usual place ..... 6  
 Not sure ..... <1

13. Do you have an advance health care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes..... 45%  
 No ..... 54  
 Not sure ..... 2

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received...?

	Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
14. A routine checkup .....	63%	21%	9%	5%	0%	1%
15. Cholesterol test.....	60	11	5	3	16	5
16. A visit to a dentist or dental clinic.....	69	18	5	8	0	<1
17. An eye exam.....	51	29	7	9	3	<1

18. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Yes..... 45%  
 No ..... 55  
 Not sure ..... 0

19. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 34 years old ..... 28%  
 35 to 44 years old ..... 16  
 45 to 54 years old ..... 20  
 55 to 64 years old ..... 17  
 65 and older ..... 19

20. In the past 12 months, have you fallen and injured yourself at home? [108 Respondents 60 and Older]

Yes..... 14%  
 No ..... 86  
 Not sure ..... 0

21. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [78 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes..... 72%  
 No ..... 21  
 Not sure ..... 8

In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. You have high blood pressure?.....	31%	69%	0%
23. ...(if yes) [124 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	94	4	2
24. Your blood cholesterol is high? .....	26	73	1
25. ...(if yes) [103 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	92	7	<1
26. You have heart disease or a heart condition?.....	11	90	0
27. ...(if yes) [42 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	86	14	0
28. You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?.....	17	83	0
29. ...(if yes) [66 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0
30. You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women) .....	7	93	<1
31. ...(if yes) [29 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	93	7	0
32. Do you currently have asthma?.....	10	90	<1
33. ...(if yes) [38 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	100	0	0

34. On an average day, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings..... 39%  
 Two servings ..... 22  
 Three or more servings..... 39  
 Not sure ..... 0

35. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings..... 40%  
 Two servings ..... 29  
 Three or more servings..... 32  
 Not sure ..... 0

36. In the last two weeks, can you remember an instance where your decision to buy or use a food product was changed because you read the nutritional label?

Yes.....42%  
No .....57  
Not sure .....<1

We are interested in two types of physical activity—vigorous and moderate. Vigorous activities cause large increases in breathing or heart rate while moderate activities cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

37. Now thinking about the moderate physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate?

38. How many days per week do you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

39. On the days you do these moderate activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

No moderate activity ..... 8%  
Less than 5 times/week for 30 minutes or  
less than 30 minutes each time .....49  
5 times/week for 30 minutes or more .....41  
Not sure ..... 2

40. Now thinking about the vigorous physical exercise you do when you are not working, in a usual week, do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, such as running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate?

41. How many days per week do you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time?

42. On the days you do these vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes at a time, how much total time per day do you spend doing these activities?

No vigorous activity .....45%  
Less than 3 times/week for 20 minutes  
or less than 20 minutes each time.....21  
3 times/week for 20 minutes or more .....33  
Not sure ..... 1

## **FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY**

Now I have some questions about women's health.

43. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [96 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....70%  
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....16  
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) ..... 3  
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago)..... 1  
5 or more years ago ..... 6  
Never ..... 3  
Not sure ..... 1

44. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [44 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....	77%
No .....	18
Not sure .....	7

45. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [138 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	53%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	22
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	12
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	8
5 or more years ago .....	5
Never .....	0
Not sure .....	0

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [141 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	35%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	9
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	9
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	9
5 or more years ago .....	4
Never .....	11
Not sure .....	23

#### **MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER**

47. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [182 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	12%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	12
5 years ago or more .....	15
Never .....	46
Not sure .....	6

48. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted into the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams? [183 Respondents 50 and Older]

Yes.....	73%
No .....	26
Not sure .....	<1

49. For a sigmoidoscopy a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. A colonoscopy is similar, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. Was your most recent exam a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy?

50. A. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [183 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	<1%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	0
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	0
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	0
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	0
10 years ago or more .....	<1
Sigmoidoscopy was <u>not</u> most recent test.....	72
Neither test taken.....	26
Not sure .....	<1

B. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [183 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....	16%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago) .....	16
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) .....	11
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) .....	14
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago) ...	12
10 years ago or more .....	3
Colonoscopy was <u>not</u> most recent test .....	2
Neither test taken.....	26
Not sure .....	<1

## ALL RESPONDENTS

51. How often do you wear a helmet when you bicycle, skateboard, or use in-line roller skates or scooters?  
[185 Respondents]

Never .....	56%
Seldom.....	5
Sometimes .....	6
Nearly always.....	8
Always.....	25
Not sure .....	0

52. How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a motor vehicle?

Never .....	<1%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes .....	4
Nearly always.....	11
Always.....	82
Not sure .....	0

53. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never .....	35%
Seldom.....	39
Sometimes .....	23
Nearly always.....	1
Always.....	2
Not sure .....	<1

54. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life?

Never .....	1%
Seldom.....	3
Sometimes .....	11
Nearly always.....	35
Always.....	49
Not sure .....	<1

55. In the past year have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?

Yes.....	3%
No .....	97
Not sure .....	0

56. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement, people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness. Do you...

Strongly agree .....	22%
Slightly agree.....	44
Slightly disagree or.....	21
Strongly disagree.....	10
Neither (volunteered) .....	3
Not sure .....	1

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

57. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages?

None .....	33%
One to two days.....	17
Three to four days .....	12
Five or more days .....	39
Not sure .....	<1

58. On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

None .....	33%
One drink.....	23
Two drinks.....	18
Three drinks.....	9
Four or more drinks.....	17
Not sure .....	1



59. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have [five or more drinks (males); four or more drinks (females)] on an occasion?

None ..... 58%  
 One time ..... 16  
 Two or more times ..... 25  
 Not sure ..... 0

60. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes..... 4%  
 No ..... 96  
 Not sure ..... 0

61. During the past year, has ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING YOURSELF, experienced any kind of problem such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with drinking alcohol?

Yes..... 5%  
 No ..... 95  
 Not sure ..... 1

In the past 30 days, did you use...

	Yes	No	Not Sure
62. Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit.....	9%	91%	0%
63. Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars.....	6	94	0
64. Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	7	93	0

Now I'd like to talk to you about regular tobacco cigarettes....

65. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

Every day.....15% →CONTINUE WITH Q66  
 Some days ..... 5 →CONTINUE WITH Q66  
 Not at all .....80 →GO TO Q69  
 Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit?  
 [81 Current Smokers]

Yes..... 62%  
 No ..... 38  
 Not sure ..... 0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [80 Current Smokers]

Yes..... 69% →CONTINUE WITH Q68  
 No ..... 31 →GO TO Q69  
 Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q69

68. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?  
[55 Current Smokers]

Yes.....	62%
No .....	35
Not sure .....	4

69. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home...

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home .....	83%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times .....	8
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or.....	1
There are no rules about smoking inside your home.....	8
Not sure .....	0

70. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [315 Nonsmokers]

0 days.....	83%
1 to 3 days .....	15
4 to 6 days .....	2
All 7 days .....	<1
Not sure .....	0

71. In the past 12 months, did you take prescription medications like Oxycontin, Vicodin, Ritalin, Adderall, Ambien, Xanax or Valium that was not prescribed for you or that you took only for the experience or feeling it caused?

Yes.....	2%
No .....	98
Not sure .....	0

Another issue being discussed these days deals with firearms. Please include weapons such as pistols, shotguns, and rifles; but not BB guns, starter pistols or guns that cannot fire.

72. Are any firearms kept in or around your home?

Yes.....	46%
No .....	54
Not sure .....	0

73. Are any of these firearms now loaded? [All Respondents]

Yes.....	5%
No .....	39
Not sure .....	0
No firearms in the household/no answer .....	57

74. Are any of these loaded firearms also unlocked? By unlocked I mean you do not need a key or combination to get the gun or to fire it. We don't count a safety as a lock. [All Respondents]

Yes.....	2%
No .....	3
Not sure .....	0
No firearms in the household/not loaded/no answer .....	95

Now, I have a few questions to ask about you and your household.

75. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male.....	49%
Female .....	52

76. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?

77. About how tall are you, without shoes?

[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight.....	31%
Overweight .....	35
Obese.....	34

78. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes.....	5%
No .....	95
Not sure .....	0

79. Which of the following would you say is your race?

White .....	95%
Black, African American.....	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.....	<1
Asian.....	0
American Indian or Alaska Native .....	0
Another race .....	<1
Multiple races.....	3
Not sure .....	<1

80. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married.....	22%
A member of an unmarried couple.....	2
Married .....	59
Separated .....	2
Divorced .....	9
Widowed .....	8
Not sure .....	0

81. What is the highest grade level of education you have completed?

8th grade or less.....	2%
Some high school .....	3
High school graduate or GED .....	35
Some college .....	19
Technical school graduate .....	11
College graduate.....	20
Advanced or professional degree .....	9
Not sure .....	0

82. Do you have any children under 18 years old who currently live in your household?

Yes.....	36%
No .....	64

83. What county do you live in? [FILTER]

Fond du Lac.....	100%
------------------	------

84. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Fond du Lac city.....	54%
Fond du Lac town.....	9
Ripon city .....	4
Campbellsport village.....	5
All others (3% or less).....	28

85. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

54935.....	54%
54937.....	16
53010.....	7
54971.....	5
All others (3% or less).....	17

#### **LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]**

86. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.

87. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?

88. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

#### **ALL RESPONDENTS**

89. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than \$10,000.....	5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	6
\$20,001 to \$30,000.....	10
\$30,001 to \$40,000.....	14
\$40,001 to \$50,000.....	14
\$50,001 to \$60,000.....	7
\$60,001 to \$75,000.....	15
\$75,001 to \$90,000.....	7
\$90,001 to \$105,000.....	4
\$105,001 to \$120,000.....	4
\$120,001 to \$135,000.....	1
Over \$135,000.....	3
Not sure .....	5
No answer.....	7

90. Which of the following best describes you?

Heterosexual where you are attracted to people of the opposite sex ....95%  
Gay or lesbian where you are attracted to people of the same sex ..... 0  
Or bisexual where you are attracted to people of both sexes .....<1  
Not sure ..... 1  
No answer..... 3

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

91. During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes..... 6% →CONTINUE WITH Q92  
No .....94 →GO TO Q93  
Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q93

92. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [22 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger ..... 8 respondents  
Acquaintance .....7 respondents  
Friend ..... 5 respondents  
Boyfriend or girlfriend .....2 respondents  
Child ..... 1 respondent  
Someone else.....2 respondents

93. During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?

Yes..... 2% →CONTINUE WITH Q94  
No .....98 →GO TO Q95  
Not sure ..... 0 →GO TO Q95

94. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [9 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance .....3 respondents  
Friend .....2 respondents  
Stranger ..... 1 respondent  
Boyfriend or girlfriend ..... 1 respondent  
Someone else.....2 respondents

95. During the past year, has anything occurred in your neighborhood that has made you feel unsafe?

Yes..... 16%  
No .....84  
Not sure ..... 0

96. Do you have working smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, both or neither in your home or apartment?

Smoke detectors only .....	20%
Carbon monoxide detectors only .....	<1
Both .....	77
Neither .....	2
Not sure .....	0

97. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities may face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in Fond du Lac County. [ROTATE LIST]

Illegal drug use and abuse .....	66%
Obesity .....	41
Alcohol abuse.....	38
Chronic diseases like diabetes or cancer .....	32
Mental health or depression .....	24
Violence .....	14
Teen pregnancy .....	12
Medical care access .....	11
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases .....	9
Dental care access .....	9

## **APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2014 Community Health Survey

The 2014 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from August 20 through September 13, 2014. Four hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=300). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=100). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2008 Community Health Survey

The 2008 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 20 through October 27, 2008. Respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers where the respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. 2) A cell phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent. A reimbursement of \$20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

### 2005 Community Health Survey

The 2005 Fond du Lac County Community Health Survey was conducted from May 26 through August 31, 2005. 400 random adults 18 years old or older within the county were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 400, the margin of error is  $\pm 5\%$ . The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.